"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; Sunday fair, cooler; fresh south, shifting to west, winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

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GERMAN CABINET DEFERS REPLY TO WILSON TILL ARMISTICE CONDITIONS ARE LAID DOWN; ITALIANS ATTACK; AMERICANS AGAIN GAIN; WILSON ASKS FOR A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

CONFER ON REPLY IN BERLIN

War Council Decides Not to Answer Wilson Now.

DECISION ON TRUCE SOUGHT

Reichstag Adjourns for Party Parleys on Receiving President's Answer.

REPORT ABDICATION MOB

Berlin Throng Demanded a Republic, Paris Hears—Talk of Alsace Switch.

BASLE, Oct. 25, (Associated Press.)—The German War Cabinet considered President Wilson's reply at a lengthy session yesterday, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

It was decided not to answer at the present time, but to wait until it is learned what the Entente's armistice conditions may be.

Says Germany Can Fight Five Months.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 25.—A German diplomat, speaking to a neutral two days ago, said:

"By making peace now Germany would lose everything, so we might as well fight and try to save something from the wreckage. The people have changed during the last ten days in a way I would not have believed possible. It is war to the knife now. Germany can fight another five months, and we must take a last chance."

As after every big crisis in Germany, neither the Left nor the Right is satisfied. There is every indication in the Liberal press that the new "representative democratic Government" has not had the final word in framing the reply to Mr. Wilson, but has been overruled by the military command, although not to the extent of satisfying the latter, for the Conservatives are very bitter about what they consider the U-boat concessions to Wilson. It is a repetition of the middle-path policy on which two Chancellors were wrecked.

Theodor Wolff sarcastically compares the preparation of the German note to Goethe's constant revising of "The King of Thule," but fails to see what was gained by the lengthy deliberations. The press has laid particular stress on the assertion that Haase and Ledebour participated in the final discussions on the note to Wilson, although these two Independent Socialists violently deny having had anything to do with the note or the discussion. Haase's vehement attack in the Reichstag on the Government and its half measures and on the monarchy leaves no doubt of his attitude.

Reichstag Commotion Over Note.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—President Wilson's note was received in Berlin in the course of yesterday's sitting of the Reichstag, which immediately adjourned, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. Discussion of the note was taken up in sectional meetings of the Reichstag members.

A Zurich dispatch to L'Information of Paris states that an enormous crowd assembled before the Reichstag building yesterday calling for the abdication of Emperor William and the formation of a republic. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, who has just been released from prison, was applauded frantically. He was compelled to enter a carriage filled with flowers, from which he made a speech declaring that the time of the people had arrived.

Dr. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, speaking in the Reichstag on Thursday, according to a dispatch

Continued on Page Six.

DELMONICO'S
Restaurant,
631 Fifth Ave.
Exquisite Cuisine.—Advt.

Germany Sends Her Troops Abstracts of Peace Notes

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTH OF VERDUN, Oct. 25.—The German command are keeping their troops closely informed of the progress of their peace efforts. Each German note and each of President Wilson's replies have been sent to the front lines as soon as possible.

Today the German wireless sent out an abstract of Mr. Wilson's reply of yesterday, which was fairly accurate, laying emphasis on the President's use of the word surrender. German privates had copies of other notes when captured today.

A German propaganda balloon dropped this morning over our lines a large number of pamphlets containing lines from the first two notes and President Wilson's answer. At the top of the page was, "What are we fighting for?" and at the bottom, "Why are we still fighting?"

COL. HOUSE ABROAD TO UNIFY AIMS

Reaches France on Mission to Obtain Diplomatic Unison of the Allies.

MAKING READY FOR PEACE

Admiral Benson with Him—Will See That Settlement Covers German Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Wilson has taken the initiative toward effecting a unification of the war aims of the nations fighting Germany. It is regarded as essential that those belligerents shall make arrangements for presenting a solid diplomatic front to Germany as it was vital last Spring that a generalissimo should be chosen for all the allied armies.

This is the inner meaning of the arrival in France, as officially announced today, of Colonel Edward M. House, the personal representative of President Wilson. Colonel House's conferences with British, French, Italian, and Belgian statesmen are expected to carry forward the plans already initiated through cable interchanges to insure allied unity in political matters.

Colonel House was accompanied to France by Admiral William S. Benson, chief of operations in the Navy Department; Gordon Auchincloss, his son-in-law, and Joseph G. Grew, chief of the State Department Division of Western European Affairs, who was formerly Secretary of the Embassy at Berlin. Frank I. Cobb is also a member of the party.

Colonel House's party left the United States on Oct. 16 before Germany's reply to President Wilson's "decision" note had been received in Washington. Their sailing, while not permitted to become known at the time, was accepted in responsible quarters here as warranting the belief that President Wilson expected a communication from Germany that would warrant him in proceeding with the question of an armistice.

The President had already made it known to Germany in his note of Oct. 14 that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice were matters that must be left to the judgment of the military advisers of the allied Governments, that no arrangement could be accepted by the American Government which did not provide satisfactory guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the allied Governments.

Colonel House was in conference with President Wilson at the White House when this note, which the President emphasized as his "decision," was prepared. The moment the note was dispatched, Colonel House made arrangements for proceeding to France on the fastest steamer.

Formulate Armistice Terms.

It is understood that there will be a meeting at once at Versailles of the Supreme War Council. The members of this council are the British, French and Italian Premiers, and President Wilson. The latter votes by cable.

There will also be a meeting of the Allied naval and military advisers at Versailles. In the conferences the terms of the armistice will be formulated, and the terms will be stipulated

Continued on Page Two.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use McK. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

3,000 AUSTRIANS CAPTURED

Allies Push Ahead in Fierce Fighting on the Italian Front.

BRITISH SEIZE ISLANDS

Capture Garrisons Isolated in the Piave on Maggiore and Grave di Papadopoli.

FOE'S RIVER LINE IN PERIL

May Be Outflanked and Forced to Retreat from Mountains to the Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—British, French, and Italian troops are engaged in a new offensive on the mountain front between the Brenta and Piave Rivers, and, despite unfavorable weather, the operations are meeting with considerable success. Nearly 3,000 prisoners had been captured at latest reports.

The Italians yesterday advanced across the Ornic River in the Monte Grappa sector and captured Monte Solarole, part of Monte Prassolan, and Monte Pertica.

On the Piave front the British have gained a footing on some islands in the river and captured enemy garrisons of 400 men.

On the Asiago Plateau, the French have taken Monte Sisemol, increasing their number of prisoners to 800.

The following communication was issued by Italian Army Headquarters today:

Bitter fighting occurred yesterday morning in the Monte Grappa region. Parties of our troops resolutely attacked some portions of the formidable enemy positions and succeeded in wresting from him and maintaining possession of important supporting points in the western and southern area of the massif. They established themselves on the northern bank of the Ornic Torrent in the Alano basin. The enemy, who offered stubborn resistance, suffered considerable losses.

A few small islands were occupied at Grave di Papadopoli, in the Piave River. The hostile garrisons were captured.

In the Posina-Altico sector and in the Assa Valley enemy advanced posts were destroyed. On the Asiago plateau, our own and allied patrols carried out a small surprise attack with success.

The total number of prisoners captured from midnight of Oct. 23 to midnight of Oct. 24 is 4 officers and 2,791 men of other ranks.

Great Possibilities of the Drive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The sudden flare of activity on the Italian front, after months of almost complete quiet, attracted quick attention today among military officials here. It was noted, however, that first official reports from Rome carefully refrained from describing the actions as a drive.

The fact that nearly 3,000 prisoners were taken yesterday shows the surprise nature of the attacks, and it also may indicate waning morale in the Austrian Army. Officers here would not be surprised if the Austrian forces, in view of conditions at home, showed weakness under heavy assault.

The place selected for the attack indicates that the present operations may be preliminary steps to a major offensive. If the high ground between the Brenta and Piave Rivers is carried in sufficient force, observers here believe it might be possible for the Italian Army, supported by French and British units and artillery, and possibly by American troops, to reach the valley of the Upper Piave and outflank the whole Austrian position on the lower stretches of the river, running from the Monte Grappa Plateau to the sea. Immediate withdrawal of the Austrian forces on this line would appear to be the certain result of any striking Italian success on the lines now under assault.

The Piave forms a great loop, flowing down toward the plateau from the northeast, then swinging sharply southeast to reach the sea. West of the Monte Grappa Heights that deflect the river's course the Brenta flows down from the northwest and bends sharply

Continued on Page Three.

Raw Troops from East Front Used to Bolster Foe's Lines

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS, Oct. 25, (Associated Press.)—The heavy losses which the Germans have sustained since the allied offensive began have forced the enemy to use raw troops brought from the eastern front.

The enemy now has 195 divisions on the western front, of which 183 are German infantry divisions, excluding thirty-one divisions withdrawn after they had suffered severe casualties in the last two weeks, and six Austro-Hungarian divisions.

There are only twelve enemy divisions available in reserve on this front, and none of these is fresh.

The desperate situation which the enemy is now facing appears to be fully appreciated by many of the German people, according to letters captured along the front.

BRITISH DRIVE ON; FRENCH ALSO GAIN

Haig Cuts 7 Miles of Valenciennes-Le Quesnoy Road—Has 9,000 Prisoners.

FRENCH SWEEP OF 40 MILES

Attack on Serre and Aisne Gains at All Points—3,000 Germans Surrender.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Continuing their attacks upon the German lines south of Valenciennes, the British today reached the Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes railway on a front of six or seven miles, capturing the villages of Sepmeries and Querenaing.

At the same time the French armies, attacking on the Serre and Aisne, over a front of approximately forty miles, advanced their lines at all points, capturing many villages and making more than 3,000 German prisoners.

North of Valenciennes the enemy rearguards have been driven by the British from the villages of Bruille and Buridon.

Nine thousand Germans and 150 guns were taken on the Scheldt-Sambre battlefront Wednesday and yesterday.

Progress was made east of Courtrai, in the direction of the Scheldt, by British and French troops, several villages and other positions being captured.

The night bulletin from Field Marshal Haig says:

We have continued our advance on the battlefront south of the River Scheldt.

We have captured Sepmeries and Querenaing and reached the line of the Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes railway from the northwest of Le Quesnoy to the east of Maing. In the afternoon several counterattacks were repulsed on this front.

During Wednesday and Thursday on the Sambre-Scheldt battlefront the First, Third, and Fourth British Armies captured 9,000 prisoners and 150 guns.

North of Valenciennes we have cleared the enemy reaguards from the villages of Bruille and Buridon.

The text of the day report follows:

Yesterday afternoon our troops attacked and captured Vendegies-sur-Ecaillon and made progress on the high ground to the east of the village. A counterattack in this neighborhood was successfully repulsed. The fighting was recommenced in this sector at an early hour this morning.

At the close of the fighting yesterday the enemy's resistance in Maing was overcome, and the village remained in our hands.

On the remainder of the battlefront our advanced troops pushed forward at different points.

The portion of the French official night bulletin dealing with the fighting in Belgium says:

The operations of the army groups in Flanders continue favorably. On the Belgian front the enemy has shown some activity with artillery and machine guns.

This morning on the French right and the British left, in local attacks between the Lys and the Escaut [Scheldt] River, east of Courtrai, the French troops, in spite of stubborn enemy resistance, took the Zulte pla-

Continued on Page Three.

OUR MEN WIN SAVAGE FIGHT

Take Great Machine Gun Nest on Hill Southwest of Damvillers.

WERE REPULSED SIX TIMES

Belleu Wood, Won and Lost Six Times in Three Days, Also Held by Pershing.

GAINS IN GRAND PRE REGION

Americans' Big Guns Seek Out Enemy Camps as Far Back as Stenay District.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTH OF VERDUN, Oct. 25.—Bitter fighting has been in progress all day for possession of Hill 380, lying east of the Meuse and southwest of Damvillers, and tonight our troops hold the hill.

This promontory, sticking up above other hills northeast of Verdun, gives observation over the whole area in which the Americans are operating east of the Meuse River.

The hill was of the greatest value to the Germans. When the Americans attacked it yesterday they found the enemy in deep trenches, leading into dugouts that seemed impregnable and were defended by 7s and 155s. The whole wooded hill was one great nest of machine guns.

We first attacked the hill yesterday afternoon, and got half way up the thousand-foot slope, and held on until this morning at 4 o'clock, when a fresh regiment of Germans drove the Americans back down the hill.

Between 6 o'clock this morning and 3 this afternoon the Americans attacked five times, each time being driven back. At 4 o'clock another attack was made, and when I left the front at dusk word had just come in that we had two companies on the crest of the promontory, which had been cleared of the enemy.

Belleu Wood Cleared.

Meanwhile a hot engagement was in progress at Belleu Wood, north of Hill 360, where a German counterattack drove back our advanced elements. After three American attacks we have reached the further edge of these woods, which have been won and lost six times in the last three days.

In the region of Grand Pré we attacked locally this morning, meeting tense and firm resistance. We made a slight advance north of Grand Pré and Bois Loges, taking some prisoners. We met and repulsed four counterattacks in this vicinity in the morning.

In the Americans' series of local attacks today against the German positions especially good gains were made on the west bank of the river north of Bois Forest. We have strongly organized heights north of Brieulles, and control the town, which the Germans continue to shell heavily.

West of Aincreville heavy fighting was taking place, the Americans netting some minor gains in the morning. There was heavy German machine-gun fire from the heights to the north. Artillery on both sides was active. In addition to heavy bombing back of our lines last night, the enemy's heavy guns shelled our positions. In turn, our guns were active, long-range rifles searching out enemy camps as far back as the region of Stenay. German machine-gun concentration shows no diminution, especially heavy fire coming from Bellejoyeuse Farm, Bois de Bourgoghe, Bois Loges, and north of Ravin Pierres.

The German artillery fire is weaker east of the Meuse, but strong and accurate west of the Meuse, where the enemy bombarded our positions all day as far back as Verdun, which was heavily shelled for several hours.

Fires were reported today at Dun, Clery le Grand, and other German

Continued on Page Three.

A recuperative diet in influenza. Horlick's Malted Milk, very digestible.—Advt.

Text of President Wilson's Appeal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Following is the text of President Wilson's appeal to the nation to support his Administration by the return of a Democratic majority to Congress:

My Fellow-Countrymen: The Congressional elections are at hand. They occur in the most critical period our country has ever faced or is likely to face in our time. If you have approved of my leadership and wish me to continue to be your unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad, I earnestly beg that you will express yourselves unmistakably to that effect by returning a Democratic majority to both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

I am your servant and will accept your judgment without cavil. But my power to administer the great trust assigned to me by the Constitution would be seriously impaired should your judgment be adverse, and I must frankly tell you so because so many critical issues depend upon your verdict. No scruple or taste must in grim times like these be allowed to stand in the way of speaking the plain truth.

I have no thought of suggesting that any political party is paramount in matters of patriotism. I feel too deeply the sacrifices which have been made in this war by all our citizens, irrespective of party affiliations, to harbor such an idea. I mean only that the difficulties and delicacies of our present task are of a sort that makes it imperatively necessary that the nation should give its undivided support to the Government under a unified leadership, and that a Republican Congress would divide the leadership.

The leaders of the minority in the present Congress have unquestionably been pro-war, but they have been anti-administration. At almost every turn since we entered the war they have sought to take the choice of policy and the conduct of the war out of my hands and put it under the control of instrumentalities of their own choosing.

This is no time either for divided counsels or for divided leadership. Unity of command is as necessary now in civil action as it is upon the field of battle. If the control of the House and the Senate should be taken away from the party now in power an opposing majority could assume control of legislation and oblige all action to be taken amid contest and obstruction.

The return of a Republican majority to either House of the Congress would, moreover, be interpretative on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my leadership. Spokesmen of the Republican Party are urging you to elect a Republican Congress in order to back up and support the President, but, even if they should in this impose upon some credulous voters on this side of the water, they would impose on no one on the other side. It is well understood there as well as here that Republican leaders desire not so much to support the President as to control him.

The people of the allied countries with whom we are associated against Germany are quite familiar with the significance of elections. They would find it very difficult to believe that the voters of the United States had chosen to support their President by electing to the Congress a majority controlled by those who are not in fact in sympathy with the attitude and action of the Administration.

I need not tell you, my fellow-countrymen, that I am asking your support not for my own sake or for the sake of a political party, but for the sake of the nation itself in order that its inward duty of purpose may be evident to all the world. In ordinary times I would not feel at liberty to make such an appeal to you. In ordinary times divided counsels can be endured without permanent hurt to the country. But these are not ordinary times.

If in these critical days it is your wish to sustain me with undivided minds, I beg that you will say so in a way which it will not be possible to misunderstand, either here at home or among our associates on the other side of the sea. I submit my difficulties and my hopes to you.

WOODROW WILSON.

NOT WILSON'S WAR, REPUBLICANS SAY

Leaders Insist That Their Party Is Entitled to a Rightful Share in Its Conduct.

VIEW APPEAL AS A TRICK

Cite President's Statement That Politics Is Adjourned—Charge Him with Partisanship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—In answer to the President's appeal to the people for the return of a Democratic majority to Congress, the Republican leaders of the Senate and House issued this statement this evening:

"Some time ago the President said 'politics is adjourned.' Now, in the closing days of the campaign—delayed by the united efforts of all parties for the Liberty loan—now, when all public meetings have been given up owing to the influenza epidemic, the President sends out a direct party appeal calling upon his countrymen to vote for Democrats because they are Democrats without any reference to whether such Democrats have been or are in favor of war measures and have a war record which deserves support.

"The voters of Michigan, to take a single example, are called upon to support Mr. Henry Ford, notorious for his advocacy of peace at any price, for his contemptuous allusions to the flag, for the exemption of his son from military service on the sole ground that he will blindly support the President. The President is quite ready to admit that Republicans are loyal enough to fight and die, as they are doing by the thousands; loyal enough to take up great loans and pay enormous taxes; loyal enough to furnish important men at no salary on some of the great war boards in Washington. But they are not loyal enough, in the President's opinion, to be trusted with any share in the Government of the country or legislation for it.

"If the Republican Party controls the

Continued on Page Two.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

DEMOCRATS CITE VOTE ON WAR BILLS

Answer Republicans with Record on McLemore and Armed Ship Resolutions.

MAKE OBSTRUCTION CHARGE

Declare 160 Republicans Voted Against Shipping Bill—Food Fight Also Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Democratic National Committee, in a statement issued tonight, asserted that an examination of the record showed that the Republican contention that members of the minority party had supported war measures more effectively than Democratic Congressmen was unfounded.

In support of this statement the committee submitted this summary of the votes on the leading war bills:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

War resolution—32 Republican and 16 Democratic Representatives against.

McLemore resolution (warning Americans off the high seas)—103 Republican Representatives and 32 Democrats voted against tabling this resolution.

Armed neutrality bill (authorizing arming American ships for defense against submarines)—On the Cooper amendment to prevent arming American ships carrying war supplies, 76 Republican and 47 Democrats voted for the amendment.

Shipping Board bill—160 Republican Representatives and 1 Democrat voted against.

Armor plate plant amendment to Naval bill—133 Republican Representatives and 2 Democrats voted against.

Telegraph and Telephone Control bill—4 Republican Representatives and no Democrats voted against.

Espionage act—97 Republican Representatives and 9 Democrats voted "no."

Food Survey bill—65 Republican Representatives and 16 Democrats voted to send the bill back to committee in an effort to kill the measure.

War Finance Corporation—2 Repub-

Continued on Page Two.

WILSON APPEALS TO NATION

Declares Crisis is Such That He Must Have Undivided Support.

FEARS EFFECT ON ALLIES

Believes Confidence Would Be Shaken if Congress Was Not In Sympathy.

CAUSES STORM IN CAPITAL

Democrats Insist Appeal Is Justified — Republicans Resent It as Political Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Wilson today issued a formal appeal to the nation to elect a Democratic Congress in the election to be held on Nov. 4, provided the people approve his leadership and wish him to continue to be their "unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad."

Describing the Republican leaders as having been pro-war but anti-Administration in their attitude, the President asserted that at almost every turn since this nation had entered the war the Republican leaders "have sought to take the choice of policy and the conduct of the war out of my hands and put it under instrumentalities of their own choosing," and insisted that this is "no time either for divided counsel or for divided leadership." As viewed by the President the return of a Republican majority to either Senate or House would not only be interpreted abroad as a repudiation of his leadership, but would seriously impair his power to administer the trust assigned him by the Constitution, because, as he said, "so many critical issues" depend upon the verdict.

The President's action stirred deep resentment and vigorous criticism among Republicans in Congress. His announcement fell like a bombshell in their ranks and stirred them to immediate action. They repeated the Presidential phrase that "politics is adjourned," and, accepting the President's appeal as a challenge to battle, retorted that "politics has now been called into extra session."

Republican leaders after a conference of more than three hours in the room of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, minority leader, crystallized their sentiment in a prepared rejoinder to the President.

"This is not the President's war," say the Republican leaders in their declaration, but the war of the United States, of the allied powers, and of the civilized world against the barbarism of Germany. "In this great burden and responsibility," the statement continued, "the Republican Party, representing more than half the citizenship of the country, demands its rightful share."

The Republican rejoinder is signed not only by Senator Lodge, but also by Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, Republican floor leader in the House; Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, and Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. Senators Borah of Idaho and New of Indiana, the latter a former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, participated in the conference.

Say Appeal Was Expected.

Senator New of Indiana said after the meeting in Senator Lodge's office that he had known from Democratic Senators for the past six weeks that the President had promised the Democratic National Committee to make an appeal to the voters, but that the President had qualified this promise by the condition that he would issue such a statement only in an emergency. Republican leaders declared that for that reason they were inclined to take courage from the remarkable action taken by the President today. They say that the President is more concerned over the possibility of a Republican Senate being elected than over the possible complexion of the House of Representatives.

In support of this contention they assert that the election of a Republican House could not affect the President adversely in the conduct of the war, since a Republican House, once elected, would not meet until a year from next December, unless called into extra session after next March. The minority leaders believe the President's apprehension is really centered in the Senate. The Senate is now controlled by the Democrats by eight votes. The Republicans insist that they have a real fighting chance for the control of the next Senate.

The new Senate will be called upon to ratify any peace treaty made with Ger-

many or any other treaties of a vital character growing out of the war and, from what Republicans said in the cloak rooms this afternoon, they profess to think the President is alarmed over the prospect that would confront him if a Republican Senate is called upon to deal, as the co-ordinate treaty-making power, with such treaties.

Hitchcock Defends It.

Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said the President had been forced to take the course he did, and that the voters of the country would be rallied to the Democratic standard. In this Senator Thomas of Colorado agreed, saying:

"The President perfectly expressed the view of the Democratic majority of the present Congress. The Republicans have not and will not in any way hamper the conduct of the war. There is no question that they are as loyal as the Democrats, but this is no time for divided counsel."

Representative Cannon of Illinois, former Republican Speaker, said:

"By their fruits you shall know them. No President ever had such unlimited support in Congress and such little partisan opposition as has had President Wilson. In all war legislation, including both appropriations and that for raising revenue, the Republicans have followed the President more unitedly than his own party. This has extended to the authorization of loans of billions of dollars to our allies, and I really do not see how our allies can be uneasy, as the President appears to fear they will be, if the Republicans elect the next Congress."

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, Republican, said:

"I cannot believe that the American people can be persuaded that the success of the war or the loyal support of the President in the conduct of the war will be in the slightest degree affected by the result of the next election. To deny otherwise is to deny the facts of history."

People with the President.

Representative Scott Ferris of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee:

"When George Washington was Commander in Chief of the army and navy during the Revolution the American people never failed him. When Abraham Lincoln was Commander in Chief of the army and navy, seeking to preserve the Republic, the American people never failed him, and answered his every call.

"When William McKinley was Commander in Chief of the army and navy and we were engaged in a war with Spain, the American people never failed him, but answered his every call.

"President Wilson today, as Commander in Chief of the army and Navy, while we are engaged in the world's greatest war, has asked the American people to stand by him. They have not failed him in the past; they will not fail him now."

Senator Peter G. Gerry, Chairman, Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said:

"That the Senate will remain Democratic, and by an increased majority, I am absolutely confident. I do not base this statement upon conjecture, but upon definite information which has come to me from the States in which senatorial contests are to be held in the coming election. I do not concede that the Democrats will lose a single United States Senator, who is now a candidate for re-election, nor that a Democratic candidate other than a Senator will be defeated. It is only natural to suppose that the elections will be close in some instances, for Democrats are running in some States which have been nominally Republican for many years past.

"There are States in which the Republicans have practically conceded that the Democrats will elect Senators. These are Rhode Island, Nebraska, South Dakota, and they put New Mexico in the doubtful column. No Senator or Republican Chairman has made a statement concerning the Senatorship in these states, but articles carried in the press, based upon information collected from Republican sources have made these concessions.

"Whatever doubt there may have existed in the minds of some people as to the President not emphasizing the fact that he desired a Democratic Senate and House in sympathy with his policies has been dispelled by his statement upon this subject. It cannot be too emphatically stated that the President at this vital time should have a Congress thoroughly in sympathy with his views upon war policies and wholly in accord with his plans for commercial and legislative reconstruction after victory has been won.

"That a Democratic Congress would more quickly respond to his aims and desires no one can deny, and it is unthinkable that the country will send a Republican National Legislature here at this grave hour to quibble, contend, obstruct and delay legislation that the President should desire and upon which he should have immediate action.

"The country is back of President Wilson, and it can best support him by giving him a Congress of his own political faith."

Penrose Predicts Republican Victory.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Republican, said:

"It was only a short time ago that the President declared that politics should be adjourned. It is evident that he has been compelled to abandon this position because the country is confronting the Democratic Party at the approaching election. As a last desperate resort the full power of the President's office is brought into play.

"The Republicans have published their estimates of gains in Congressional districts and in Senatorial elections in the States, which give good promise of giving the Republicans control of both the House and Senate. The accuracy of these estimates is confirmed by the confidential estimates made in Democratic circles, which actually concede the Republican majorities in both branches of the next Congress. Many other considerations have combined to persuade the Democratic leaders that their party is likely to be defeated in New York and other large States so far as the State tickets are concerned. This statement, therefore, is a last desperate effort to save a situation which, in my opinion, is past saving.

"Certainly the record of Republicans in both branches of Congress is superior to that of the Democrats in support of all war measures. The Republicans are freely permitted to pay the great bulk of the taxes and to furnish apparently the largest part of the troops on the firing line. It does not seem unreasonable, therefore, to argue that they should be permitted to participate in the affairs of the Government.

"This is not Wilson's war or the Democratic Party's war, but the war of the American people. Mr. Wilson needs all the help he can get, but he is, after all, only a part of the Government. When it comes to negotiations for peace the Senate comes into play equally with him. No treaties can be made without the consent of the Senate, and I have no hesitation in saying for one that the American people will desire greater assurance that we will have no peace except by surrender and no economic arrangements that do not look first and foremost to the protection of American industries, with a Republican Senate then with a pacifist, free trade Democratic majority prevailing in the Senate."

New Attacks the President.

Senator New of Indiana, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said:

"For two months I have known that this appeal has been promised by the President to the Democratic National Committee. The President himself says that he would not make such an appeal except for the emergency. Why, he has never hesitated to write a letter for any Democrat who has asked it, without reference to what the record of that demand has been. I cite the Finley Gray case in Indiana, nearly a year and a half ago, and numerous instances of like character since. It has been a long time since any President has stooped to so partisan an act as this, and it must revert to the public that spoke of his character. It has been known to Representatives and Senators for the last sixty days that the President had entered into an agreement with the Democratic campaign managers to do this very thing and at this very time. Democratic Senators have told me and other Republican Senators at least six weeks ago that at this agreement had been made. There is nothing spontaneous about it. It is not a bona fide, good faith appeal, but is the result of a direct bargain between the President of the United States and the Democratic campaign managers, of which many of us have had full knowledge for the last sixty days or more.

"In addressing the Republican State Convention on May 29 last I said the President was 'the most uncompromising partisan of any President since Andrew Jackson; that he is partisan in everything he does or thinks'; at which the Democrats took me to task and criticised the statement as untrue because it pictured the President for what he was not. Everything he has done before or since proved my case, and this last act absolutely clinches it and reveals him for the plain partisan he is.

"The President says, 'No scruple of taste must be allowed to stand in the way of telling the plain truth.' That is exactly what he has been telling Republicans and independents in Congress for the last year they must do. It was for that he pilloried Chamberlain. It is not and could not be a good-faith appeal to the patriotism of the people. It is simply unfair, and I think unworthy delivery of the power of the Presidential office to a partisan campaign committee for purely partisan and political purposes. The Republicans will stand by the National Administration in all things pertaining to the carrying on of the war in spite of President Wilson, if not because of him."

Lenroot Assails Clark.

Senator Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin, said:

"When the President makes this appeal he declares for a House organization consisting of Mr. Clark for Speaker, who opposed him on the Conscription bill; for Mr. Kitchin for floor leader, who voted against war; for Mr. Dent for Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who deserted the President on the Selective Draft bill and compelled him to look to Mr. Kahn, a Republican, to lead the fight for him.

"Mr. Wilson in this letter is not speaking as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, nor as President of the United States, but as a partisan Democrat, and has allowed his partisanship to influence his patriotism in the appeal he makes."

Representative Sloan, Republican, of Nebraska, said: "The President's letter is the climax of five years of ultra-partisanship delivered to the country at a time when nonpartisanship in the Executive would most become a Chief Magistrate who has had the unwavering support of Republicans, who constitute a majority of the voters, taxpayers, and soldiers of the nation.

"To his recent statement before Congress that politics is adjourned, he trumpets to the country that so far as the White House is concerned it has been reconvened with a vengeance."

Representative J. A. Moon, Democrat, of Tennessee, said:

"The President has stated the fact and drawn a strong, correct conclusion. If the Republicans care more for party success than the welfare of the country they will continue their efforts to control Congress."

Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican whip of the Senate, and Secretary of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, said:

"I am just advised that the President has appealed to the country for a vote of confidence by the election of a Democratic House and Senate. It seems to me that the election of the majority of Democrats in the House and Senate would be a vote of lack of confidence in the prosecution of the war. If a vote of confidence is desired by the Administration, he should ask for the election of a Republican Senate and a Republican House, because The Congressional Record shows that on all war measures the Republicans have been more loyal to the Administration than have the Democrats."

Unwarranted, Says Watson.

Senator Watson of Indiana, Republican, said: "It has been rumored for some time in this city that the Democratic Campaign Committee was insisting that the President issue such a letter, and yet, although I know how intensely partisan he is at all times, I have not been able to bring myself to believe that he could so far forget the dignity of his position or that he could be so unmindful of the Republican support he has received as to make such an unwarranted assault upon so large a number of his patriotic fellow citizens.

"I say unwarranted because his statements are not sustained by facts. For instance, he says 'at almost every turn since we entered the war they have sought to take the choice of policy and the conduct of the war out of my hands.' I deny that statement absolutely, and I challenge him to name a single instance in which such an attempt has been made.

"On the contrary, all members of Congress have repeatedly asserted that he was the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the country, that sphere of action belonged to him exclusively, under the Constitution, and that no other person or body either could or would attempt to interfere with his prerogative in this respect, but that we would singly and unitedly support him in all his efforts to win the war.

"The record of the votes on all war measures taken since the war began shows that 72 per cent. of the Republicans have favored them as against 67 per cent. of the Democrats, and yet the President says that it is necessary for him to have a Democratic Congress in order to win the war.

"A Democratic House means Clark for Speaker, and Kitchin, Chairman of Ways and Means, and Dent, Chairman of Military Affairs, all of whom have most vigorously opposed the President in some of his important policies; all of whom fought to the end the conscription act without which we never could have mobilized the strength of the Union and sent so noble an army abroad, and yet the President says that we must have a Democratic House that will choose those men for those chairmanships in order to proceed with the war.

"He speaks of unity of action at home and abroad. In no other country at war has it been thought necessary to have one party control in order to promote unity. In every other country all parties are given a part in the affairs of government; coalition cabinets have been chosen, and all party councils have been provided, those people believing that the best way to produce unity is to ask all parties to participate in the affairs of the Government.

"Democratic speakers have charged in every special election held since the war began that the election of the Republicans would be interpreted in Berlin as a repudiation of the President. In all such instances the Democrats have been successful, and yet the war has gone on with unabated success. President Wilson appeals in this statement for the election of Representative Huddleston of Alabama, whose nomination he recently opposed, and whom he denounced in a letter as being disloyal to his Administration, and it appeals for the defeat of Julius Kahn, who piloted the Administration's essential war measures through Congress; it appeals for the election of seven Democratic candidates who voted against the declaration of war, and for the defeat of four Republican candidates for Congress now wearing the uniform of their country in the army of the United States.

"In the light of real truth, the President's letter is the outgiving of a bitter partisan who has not hesitated to write a letter or to make a statement for every Democratic candidate for Congress, or to use his vast influence for partisan ends on every possible occasion.

"I earnestly trust that by this appeal he will not convince any Republican that it is necessary for him to leave the party of Lincoln and Grant and Harrison and McKinley in order to prove his patriotism."

WILSON PLEA FOR SUFFRAGE

He Asks Oklahomans of Both Parties to Support Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Another move in behalf of women suffrage was made today by President Wilson. He addressed the voters of Oklahoma, who act on the suffrage amendment of Nov. 5, reiterating his judgment that adoption of women suffrage is a necessary part of the program of justice and reconstruction.

In a message to Ben La Fayette and James J. McGraw, chairmen respectively, of the Oklahoma Democratic and Republican State committees, the President said:

"I venture to express to the voters of Oklahoma my very profound interest in the woman suffrage amendment for women suffrage upon which they will act on the fifth of November and I beg that they will permit me to express to them, as I did to the Congress of the United States, my deliberate judgment that the adoption of woman suffrage is a necessary part of the program of justice and reconstruction which the war has convinced the nations of the world that they should undertake in the interest of justice and peace."

REPUBLICAN VIEWS OF WILSON'S APPEAL

"Sufficient Reason," Says William Barnes for Electing a Complete Republican Ticket.

TANNER CITES HONOR ROLL

Of the 47 Members Approved by Security League, He Declares, 43 Are Republicans.

Here are statements made by prominent Republicans in commenting on the President's appeal:

William Barnes, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee—The attempt made today to establish a Germanic state in this country where people are told how to vote is sufficient reason in itself, even if no other existed, for electing a complete Republican ticket in this State.

Frederick C. Tanner, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee and candidate for Congress—The National Security League, of which Charles E. Lydecker, a Democrat, is President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, and of which James W. Gerard is Vice President has issued what they call a "roll of honor," consisting of the names of forty-seven members of Congress who voted right on all of the eight measures which the league considered most important in relation to preparedness measures and the declaration of war. Of these forty-seven members four are Democrats and forty-three Republicans. Fifteen of these Representatives came from the State of New York. Of this number fourteen are Republicans. It is possible that the President asks that the forty-three Republicans on the "roll of honor" who have supported him in all war measures be defeated solely for the reason that they belong to the party of Abraham Lincoln?

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University—It is a plain attempt at political profiteering. The war is not an Administration war, but a people's war. Two of the greatest obstacles to the war have been Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Dent of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. The only means of getting rid of these in their present positions is to elect a Republican majority to the House, and unless all signs fail in that will take place. If any appeal is indulged in in support of Henry Ford of Michigan with his record and public statement it can only be described as astounding.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell of St. Lawrence—As a Republican member of Congress who knows he has voted for every measure for preparedness and prosecuting the war during the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses, I resent the imputation against me when the President tells the people of my district that my return to Congress will seriously impair his power to administer the great trust assigned him by the Constitution, and I do not know what acts of mine prompt him to make such an assertion about my services in Congress.

Governor Charles S. Whitman—It would be silly, weak, childish, and absurd to believe that it is necessary for us to support Alfred E. Smith for Governor, and Tammany Hall to give our support to the President. The President has been better supported by the Republican Governor of this State and by the Republican members of Congress than he has been supported by the Democrats."

Senator William M. Calder—For my part I am willing to accept the President's challenge. From the beginning of the war until this minute the Republican party has stood loyally by the Government and therefore loyally by the President. In most of the measures considered in both branches of Congress the Republicans had a larger per cent in favor of supporting the President on all war measures. We are willing to go before the people on that record. If the President prefers the election of Claude Kitchin, who opposed the declaration of war and also the most important of all war measures, the draft; if he prefers the election of Dent of Arkansas, Chairman of Military Affairs; if he thinks that Champ Clark should be elected to the leadership and Speakership, then that is a matter which rests with himself. If the President believes in sectional control, then the Republicans will take pains to have the people know the exact condition before the time for them to vote. Personally, I believe the people will vote intelligently and discriminatingly.

Jacob A. Livingston, Republican Executive Committee of Kings County—When the President made the statement that politics was adjourned, he thought he meant it. But later developments proved that this was not the case.

George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee—The country is loyal to the President, but is not subservient to the champion of the National Democratic organization when he chooses to act in such a capacity. It is evident that politics is not adjourned. The President in his statement is repeating what he did in Wisconsin and other States. The Republican Party took his slogan, "Politics is adjourned," literally and supported the Government in its entire war program. The Democratic Party is attempting to capitalize its patriotism. I feel confident that Colonel Roosevelt will give complete and adequate answer to President Wilson in his speech at Carnegie Hall on Monday night.

Harrison K. Bird, Treasurer Republican State Committee—The President asks the people to adjourn politics, lay aside their thinking, and elect only Democratic Congressmen. The shades of Torquemada is invokes. The days of Seville and Isabella are brought back to us. I believe that Republicans, conscious of the meaning of liberty, will vote as they think best for the glory of the Commonwealth, the prosecution of the war to a speedy finish, the imposition on the Hun of unconditional surrender, and a continuation of sane, representative government.

George W. Wickersham, ex-United States Attorney General—My first impression is that the President's proclamation is a repudiation of the pronouncement that politics is adjourned for the period of the war. The support the Republicans have given the President and his war policies would have been considered incredible before the war and could not have been imagined. They have supported him when the members of his own party fled from him. The Republicans of the nation stood for war before the Democrats stood for it. If the President plans to negotiate a peace which the Republican Party would not approve, then it is time for the Republican Party to stiffen its ranks and elect as many members of Congress as possible.

Samuel W. Fairchild, President of the Union League Club—Republicans of the nation and the Union League Club repeatedly have affirmed their loyalty to the President in the war. Moreover, it is very easy to discover the record of Republicans in the Senate and the House. Republican members who have left either house have done so to enter war work, to assist the Red Cross, or to go into the Army, whereas such Democratic members as have left have done so to accept larger salaries.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Second Vice President of the Republican County Committee and Chairman of the women's division—The President's appeal to all voters to give him a Democratic Congress fails to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of loyal Republican women. What we think President Wilson needs is a Congress that will stand the test of loyalty to American ideals in times of war as well as peace. Recent history records that Congressmen of the President's own party have refrained from giving him the support we feel he needs and that we know a Republican Congress will give to the commander of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Job E. Hedges—Neither in logic nor in fact can a change in the control of Congress be taken as a repudiation of the President's endeavor to meet the vast responsibilities of his position. It must be taken as an expression by the people that Congress can be made more efficient. To hold otherwise is to establish the proposition that on a declaration of war a political party in power becomes the nation and the remainder of the people become unsexed, mentally, politically, and morally.

The President makes it clear that what the country needs is a thinking, aggressive, mentally independent Congress, the better to aid him in the work to which the nation is committed. The nation would be better off today if the President, in selecting his responsible advisers, administrators, and agents charged with peculiar and particular responsibility, had made his selections from the best men of the country, regardless of politics, without confining himself largely to the limits of a party administration as distinguished from a national government.

Governor Walter E. Edge, Republican candidate for United States Senator from New Jersey: "As a staunch supporter of President Wilson and his policies with respect to international and war problems, I deeply regret that he has made the struggle for world democracy a partisan political issue at home. The people of New Jersey are able to think for themselves and I think they will resent the appeal by giving a definite answer on election day that nobody can use the war as a means of political profiteering."

ROOSEVELT CALLS WILSON A PARTISAN

Says Executive Is Democratic Leader First and President of All the People Second.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 25.—Commenting on President Wilson's appeal to the people to return a Democratic Congress in the November elections if they approve of his course, Theodore Roosevelt this evening said:

"The President's statement is an announcement that he is a partisan leader first and President of all the people second.

"It is, of course, the repudiation of one of his former statements to the effect that politics was adjourned, a statement which, of course, he has already repudiated by his action.

"I have no comment just at this moment, but I will deal with the matter in my speech Monday evening in Carnegie Hall after I have had time to carefully read the document which all good Americans will regard as a most lamentable appeal to politics ever made by a President during a great war which has been heartily supported by all good citizens without thought to party, but which so far as there have been party differences at all has been more heartily supported by his political opponents than by his political friends."

CHICAGO REPUBLICANS ANGRY.

But Democrats Indorse President's Appeal as Warranted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—Republican leaders in this city today criticised the appeal of President Wilson for a Democratic House and Senate, but Democrats expressed jubilation and declared the appeal was entirely warranted.

"The President," said Attorney General Brundage, "has simply come out openly for what he has been doing secretly, while invoking Republican aid for his war measures. The President now openly shows himself as yielding to the demands of Democrats from Southern States. For a week or more Southern Democrats, according to Washington dispatches, have been putting pressure on the President to come out before the nation in just such an appeal as came today. Within his own party he is advised against such a course by Democrats who have supported him along with Republicans at all critical moments, such as Senators Hitchcock and Chamberlain. But he has evidently thrown overboard such advice and given way to Southern pressure."

"We feel that this hostility of the Administration toward Republicans has been in practical effect for some time," said Homer K. Galt, Republican County Chairman. "Today's statement merely brings it out into the open. That it is an instrument that will cut both ways is shown by the fact that pro-war Democrats like Senator Chamberlain of Oregon have strongly advised the President against the step he has taken today."

"President Wilson again has sounded a note that is in harmony with the times," said Ernest Hoover, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. "His appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress is something our opponents will not be able to answer. He bases it on the moral effect it will have on the Kaiser and his allies in the war against the United States."

William L. O'Connell, campaign manager for Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who was urged to stand for renomination by President Wilson, sees bright prospects ahead for his candidate in view of the latest word from the White House.

"There can be no just criticism of the appeal put out by the President," said Mr. O'Connell.

KENTUCKIANS SEND A PROTEST

Kenton County Voters Accuse President of Indorsing Stanley.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 25.—The Citizens' Patriotic League, composed of citizens of Kenton County, which declares itself nonpolitical and nonpartisan, today sent a telegram to President Wilson protesting "against your interference in the contest now on in this State between Governor A. O. Stanley and Dr. B. L. Brunner for a seat in the United States Senate."

The telegram was sent following a letter received several days ago from President Wilson addressed to Polk Laffoon, Covington, Ky. This letter stated that "Governor Stanley did seek the advice of the Bureau of Education before vetoing the bill prohibiting the teaching of the German language in the public schools of Kentucky, and did, in my judgment, act entirely with a view to the general educational interests and certainly should not be considered as having, in that matter, been guilty of the least touch of disloyalty of any kind. I have entire confidence in Governor Stanley."

This was followed today by the telegram to the President from the Kenton County Patriotic League. The telegram continued in part: "You yourself had declared politics adjourned for the duration of the war."

A "CLIMAX," SAYS HAYS.

Republican Chairman Remarks on Wilson's Action.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 25.—Will H. Hays, Republican National Chairman, who made two addresses here today, characterized President Wilson's appeal for the return of Democratic majorities in Congress as the "climax of many acts of the President designed to keep politics in the war, despite his widely heralded declared intent to keep it out."

DAVIS BACKS UP WILSON.

Ambassador Cables Urging West Virginians to Support Him.

Special to The New York Times.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 25.—John W. Davis of Clarksburg, the newly appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, by fellow West Virginians to rally to the support of President Wilson and his administration and to vote for Watson for Senator. "I pray for Colonel Watson's success," concludes Ambassador Davis in his message.

In giving out the Davis cablegram, Chairman Shaver said:

"Mr. Davis is now in Berne, Switzerland, representing the American people in conference with the authorities of the German Government, demanding from the Germans in President Wilson's name humane treatment for boys who happen by fate of war to fall into the enemy's hands. While engaged in a most delicate and difficult task of diplomacy 3,000 miles from home, he feels it his duty to show all West Virginians that he is mindful of the compelling obligations of American citizenship, and he sends us a stirring message which will be prized and followed by patriotic men regardless of party lines."

Mr. Davis's cablegram follows:

Hon. C. L. Shaver, Chairman Democratic State Committee, Fairmont, W. Va.

Source of great regret to me that my duties here prevent me from being with you in West Virginia and taking part in the campaign. Surely, however, the people must realize the importance both at home and abroad of the election of Colonel Watson and a sweeping victory in favor of the President and his administration. I pray for Colonel Watson's success.

JOHN W. DAVIS.

DEMOCRATS FAVOR PRESIDENT'S ACTION

W. C. Osborn Says Republican Majorities Would Be a "Serious Check."

BACK WILSON, SAYS GERARD

Personal and Party Ambitions Must Wait, He Adds, Until the War Is Ended.

The views of Democrats in this city on President Wilson's appeal are as follows:

William Church Osborn—I would regard the return of Republican majorities as a serious check on the President's conduct of the war, and especially on his conduct of the settlement of the peace terms. The attitude of Senator Lodge and Colonel Roosevelt in rushing into opposition to the President's moves in an endeavor to widen the breach between the Governments and the peoples of the Central Powers shows that Lodge and Roosevelt are acting from the factional instead of the American point of view. Such a spirit should not be placed in control of Congress, and the country should support the President with a Democratic House of Representatives.

Ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard—President Wilson has so far led this country in the war with an efficiency that the great German General Staff might envy. A mighty army raised as if by magic, super-equipped with all that an army needs, has turned the tide in France. A great navy helps our allies to control the seas. At home wisdom and tact have joined to handle successfully the problem of the German sympathizer and spy and the millions of aliens born in enemy lands. No embalmed beef or other scandal throws disgrace upon the Administration. The whole world now turns to America and its great leader for guidance.

And at this critical time is the President to be repudiated and the impression given to Germany that in spite of the war there are many here who do not favor those policies which they are in process of crushing out autocracy and all future wars? Opposition to the President means encouragement to Germany and a consequent prolongation of the war. I know this, as I know the German character. Back up the President! One thing at a time! The great problem today is to end the world war—personal and party ambitions must wait.

Abram I. Elkus, ex-United States Ambassador to Turkey—There is no doubt that the President has the absolute right to ask the country to give him that support in Congress which will assure his program of war as well as peace. To say that the President intends, because of this appeal, to arrange a negotiated peace and not a peace following victory, is pure assumption with no foundation in fact.

State Senator Robert F. Wagner—President Wilson's appeal, it seems to me, will meet with the approval of the people. He puts it on the broad ground of the possible effect the overturning of the House will have abroad at this very critical time. The President should have the staunch support of a Democratic House of Representatives.

Mason O. Smedley, Democratic leader of Queens—We feel sure that the statement of President Wilson will have a splendid effect upon all the Democratic candidates in the borough, and, in fact, all over the country. We feel that the women particularly have approved of President Wilson's management of the war, and that they will rally to support the Democratic candidates. The Republicans thought so much of the record of Charles Pope Caldwell, Democratic Congressman, that they have indorsed him, so really we have no Congress fight here this year at all."

John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn—I think the President is justified in asking for the election of members of Congress in accord with his views. There are so many important war measures pending and others to come before Congress that he wants men of his own party, upon whom he can absolutely depend. After the war economic measures of far-reaching importance will be considered and many serious problems are to be solved. With the Democratic members elected to Congress, caucuses can be held at the members' home before the opening of the session thereof. For these and other reasons, I think the President is perfectly right in asking for the election of men of his own party, and in doing so he does not reflect upon the loyalty of Republican members of Congress or candidates of the Republican Party.

James R. Nugent, ex-Chairman of the New Jersey State Democratic Committee—I am thoroughly in accord with the appeal the President makes today to the American people. We are engaged in a world war to which we have given our all and have withheld nothing. This is a time for team work, a time when we must have an Administration harmonious in all its parts.

The people rallied behind Lincoln in the civil war when he asked them not to "swap horses while crossing the stream." They stood behind McKinley during the Spanish-American war, and I believe they will stand behind President Wilson in the present crisis. In this connection I well remember the appeal issued by Theodore Roosevelt during the Spanish-American war to the people to stand behind President McKinley and elect a Republican Congress, when he said: "You could get the benefits of the victories Grant and Sherman in '64 by re-electing Lincoln, and we gain less than we ought in the war with Spain if the Administration is not sustained in these elections."

Democratic State Chairman Charles F. McDonald of New Jersey—The President has simply appealed to the people to give him a Congress of his own political faith in order that there may be the right kind of team work in the vital questions that are facing the country.

DEMOCRATS CITE VOTE ON WAR BILLS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

lican Representatives voted against and 2 Republicans voted "present." No Democrats opposed, or merely "present."

Railroad Control bill—4 Republican Representatives and 2 Democrats voted against.

Revenue bill, fiscal year 1916—142 Republican Representatives and no Democrats voted against.

War Revenue bill, fiscal year 1917—192 Republican Representatives and 4 Democrats voted against.

War Revenue bill, fiscal year 1918—76 Republican Representatives and no Democrats voted against.

SENATE.

War resolution—3 Republican and 3 Democrats voted against.

Gore resolution (warning Americans off the high seas)—12 Republicans and 2 Democrats voted against tabling this resolution.

Shipping Board bill—21 Republican and no Democrats voted against.

Armor plate plant amendment to Naval bill—23 Republican Senators and no Democrats voted against.

Telegraph and Telephone Control—16 Republicans and no Democrats voted against.

Espionage act—5 Republicans and 1 Democrat voted against.

War Finance Corporation bill—2 Republicans and no Democrats voted against.

Railroad Control bill (on Townsend substitute, offered by Republicans in an effort to block Administration bill)—13 Republicans and 1 Democrat voted for substitute, which was beaten, 51 to 14.

Revenue bill for fiscal year 1916—16 Republicans and no Democrats voted against.

War Revenue bill for fiscal year 1917—33 Republicans and no Democrats voted against.

War Revenue bill for fiscal year 1918—4 Republicans and no Democrats voted against.

COL. HOUSE ABROAD TO UNIFY PEACE AIMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

by Marshal Foch and the Allied military commanders in the field. President Wilson will be represented on all three of the important phases of the issue at Versailles by Colonel House, who is cognizant of the President's political plans; by General Tasker H. Bliss, who is the President's military adviser at Versailles, and by Admiral Benson, who will act as his naval adviser and representative.

There is unusual significance in the decision to send Admiral Benson to France with Colonel House. If other evidence were lacking his presence could be accepted as proof that the terms of any armistice arranged would cover not only the land but the sea aspects of the case. As a matter of fact land, sea and air will be covered by the terms the military and naval advisers of the Allied Governments will frame. This is an important phase of the matter.

The President, in his last note to Germany declared that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which would leave the United States and the Allies in a position to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. Even if the German army were rendered powerless, it is evident that unless similar safeguards were taken respecting the German navy, it would be possible for Germany to renew hostilities through the use of her fleet.

With the delivery of the President's note abroad and the arrival of Colonel House and Admiral Benson for the Versailles conferences, diplomatic and political interest in the next move in the situation was shifted toward events abroad—and eyes are focused on Versailles and Berlin. While at the former point the allied representatives undertake the formation of the terms of the only kind of armistice which the Allies stand ready to impose, the authorities at Berlin must determine their attitude toward the matter of surrender on those terms.

There is wide speculation here as to whether the monarchical autocrats of Germany will bow to the inevitable now or delay their surrender to the demands of President Wilson; whether those who have hitherto controlled German policy will make way for the kind of government with which President Wilson and the Allies would be ready to deal, or appeal to the nation to rally to the defense of the "Fatherland."

The best information reaching the State Department goes to indicate that the German autocratic leaders fear the threatening storm, and will pay the price necessary to save Germany, as well as themselves, from the wrath of possible Bolshevism, or a repetition of the French commune. It is not expected that the German people will yield too easily to the demands of the Allies for surrender, but that they will ultimately pay this price for their thwarted war of conquest, is the conviction in official, diplomatic, and legislative circles in Washington.

No responsible man, military or civilian, can be found who does not believe that the military defeat of Germany is settled. The conviction is growing that it is now only a matter of time before those who have been the powers in Germany will surrender, when convinced that no better terms can be obtained from the Allies, and it is for this reason that the presentation of a firm diplomatic front respecting war aims and peace terms is regarded as most vital for the allied powers.

President Wilson himself may have offered the German people a hint for a settlement of the internal situation when he went out of his way to speak of the Kaiser as "the King of Prussia." "It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will," said President Wilson's last note to Germany, "that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the dominating initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany."

It was pointed out in one quarter tonight that the President, through his reference to the Kaiser as the King of Prussia, might have meant that as a hint that it time had come for the German people to relegate the Kaiser to his place as King of Prussia, and in doing so see that he was forced to abdicate as Kaiser. Such a step would put William II. back where his grandfather once ruled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. (Associated Press.)—Arrival in France of Colonel House, President Wilson's personal representative, and Admiral Benson, the highest ranking officer in the American Navy, has cleared the way for the beginning of such deliberations by the Supreme War Council at Versailles as may be necessary to frame the draft of an armistice to be submitted to Germany. The Premiers of the allied countries, who make up the political elements of the council, can be assembled at short notice, but it is presumed their presence will not be necessary until the military and naval members have completed their work.

It was said today in official quarters that Colonel House would not be a member of the council, at least for the present; that he is simply the eyes and ears of the President in Europe, charged with ascertaining the state of public and private feeling in regard to all matters connected with the war. Possessed of full knowledge of this nature, it is believed that the President will be ever better prepared than heretofore to deal with the complex problems that will arise as soon as negotiations for an armistice and peace are under way.

Individual views of the Entente Powers are certain to develop as the result of the action of President Wilson in stating the war aims of the United States; in fact, it is understood that the President desires to have these disclosed at the earliest possible moment so that a united front on these questions might be presented to the common enemy by prior agreement among the countries fighting the Central Powers. Colonel House will be in a position to learn these separate views and, perhaps, to reconcile apparently conflicting interests and desires through personal discussions.

Later Colonel House may take a place at the council table if President Wilson desires. The President has a vote in the council in the disposition of political matters, and it is regarded as possible that he may delegate this power to Colonel House. It has been suggested, however, that the use of the term "vote" in connection with the proceedings of the council is misleading. What is meant is rather a voice in the proceedings, for there is to be no voting in the ordinary sense; no question of majorities or minorities.

The members are charged to broach freely for discussion any subjects they please, and if any line of action is deemed necessary each representative will notify his own Government of the general sense of the council, and it will be for the home Governments to give the necessary instructions for any change in policy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Colonel E. M. House, personal friend and adviser of President Wilson, has arrived in France, according to a Paris dispatch to The Times.

PRESIDENT'S STAND AUTOCRATIC, SAYS TAFT

Asserts That the People Already Have Given Him Arbitrary Power to Win the War.

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

By Courtesy of The Philadelphia Public Ledger Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The President, having put by, in grim times like these, the scruple of taste in his appeal to the American people for the return of a Democratic Congress, of course, invites a respectful consideration and discussion by every loyal American citizen of what he says.

The appeal of the President is forcible but specious. The unified leadership he asks is autocratic power in fields in which the Constitution and principles of democracy require that he should consult other representatives of the people than himself. In pursuit of his policies he consults neither his own party nor any other. He wishes a Democratic Senate, not because he would seek their assistance in his foreign policy to which by the fundamental law they are to advise and consent, but because he can mold them absolutely to his will without consulting them. He has visited his displeasure on every Democratic member of either House who has differed with him and rallied upon that member's constituency to reject him.

Is it necessary for the country's welfare that he should be absolutely ruler of this nation for the two years ensuing from March 4 next? That is the premise upon which the soundness of his appeal for its adoption must rest. Do we need during the life of the next Congress a dictator? One who knows the facts of this war, and our part in it, and who loves liberty and popular government, must answer no. The war is nearly won. It may take a year longer. We hope it will be less. The complex questions of the terms of peace are to be settled in the term of the Congress now to be elected.

The still more difficult questions of reconstruction after the war are to be met by that Congress. Do the American people by their action in the next election wish to make both the terms of peace and the reconstruction after the war depend on the uncontrolled will of Woodrow Wilson? That is the issue which he puts to them in his appeal.

"Unless you trust me uncontrolled power, you repudiate me and my leadership before the world."

Aut Caesar aut nullus.

His Power Unlimited.

Never in the history of this country has the President held such vast and unlimited power as he has today. It has been often exercised through agencies selected by him without great consideration of the individual. Far too many instances of partisanship in the selection of these agencies are known of all men to give point to the President's disclaimer of thought of party in this appeal. The people have restrained protest against arbitrary exercise of power in their belief in the war. The power which the President has was voted to him by the Republicans in both Houses. They manifested no partisan desire to withhold it in spite of the knowledge that it would tempt the use of it for partisan purposes.

The great measures for which the President can claim credit in this war are the two draft acts. The first he could not have secured but for Republican support. The second he did not initiate until four months after he had frats rejected it and until after Republicans and Democrats had been practically proscribed for differing with him had forced it upon his reluctant attention.

But for the Republican Congressional support that he has had in this war he could not have conducted it to its present status. He charges Republican leaders with seeking to take the choice of policy and conduct of this war out of his hands by putting it under instrumentalities of their own choosing. The difficulty with this statement is that it is not true.

The mere mention of the name of Julius Kahn and his work in this Congress answers every reflection the President makes on the Republican minority.

What the Republican leaders attempted to do was to furnish the President with an executive organization by which he might carry on the war more effectively. There was not the slightest suggestion that he was not to appoint those who were to exercise the powers under his supervision and direction. He did not wish to delegate power to his appointees sufficient to enable them to achieve what had to be done, and so objected.

In the end, he was driven to do in a more awkward way that which months before the Republicans sought to give him effective machinery to do. Thus the war council of Mr. Baker passed into innocuous desuetude, while Stettinius and Goethals, first rejected, were given requisite power; thus Denman was put forward, withdrawn, then another, then another, and finally Schwab was given the unrestricted chance to push the making of ships. So with aviation, a lamentable waste and failure came first, and then Ryan with requisite headship and authority is doing the job.

What was it that stimulated a reform of lamentable methods and delays in clothing, rifles, machine guns, artillery, and ammunition but investigations in the Senate Military Committee of

WITHOUT BELGIUM GERMAN ARMY IS LIKELY TO STARVE

Food Resources of Invaded Kingdom Have Kept Soldiers Well Fed.

THEIR LOSS AN AID TO PEACE

Army Sent Home Rations Freely to Maintain Those in Need There.

RULES AGAINST IT USELESS

Merely Brought About Corruption and Supply Scandals — Now Source Will Be Shut Off.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Oct. 25.—I obtained in Belgium the answers to two questions of dominating interest in the world war situation. The first question is: "Is Germany really desirous of obtaining peace at any cost?" The second: "If that is the case, how comes it that the German Army is still maintaining a furious resistance to the allied advance?"

In occupied Belgium two facts, proved beyond the shadow of doubt by an immense mass of evidence, afford a solution of these problems.

First, the German nation has reached, if it has not passed, the limit of its endurance, after a call on its strength far greater than anything experienced by any of the major Allies. Second, the German Army has been so nourished and supported by the agricultural riches of Belgium that it has been for the last three years in a highly privileged condition as compared with the home population, and thus has been able to conserve the vigor and good-will of the troops.

This accounts for an anomaly that has long been a puzzle to the Allies, namely, that while the world has been flooded with stories of the starvation and suffering of the German people, the prisoners taken on the battlefield were almost invariably well fed and of reasonably good physique.

On all sides one hears from those Belgians who were brought forcibly in touch with the invaders of the misery of their "home folks" as related by Germans back from leave. The wholesale corruption—leading sometimes, as I pointed out in the case of the Ghent supply staff, to a gigantic scandal—was due primarily to the appalling need of the German civil population. The same cause was responsible for the vast system of smuggling from Holland. Although in the country districts of Germany there was enough hidden food, the urban populations have been in many cases literally starving.

During the first six months of the war food was sent home freely from Belgium, but when the military authorities realized, after the battle of the Yser, that they faced a long war, the whole of the immense food production of Belgium was reserved for the army. Nevertheless, officers and men going on leave persisted in carrying supplies. In vain punishments were rained broadcast and leave curtailed. It was impossible to suppress leave entirely, and the severity of the orders against the removal of food only spread the corruption wider. At the present moment the famous German discipline has in this respect broken down completely. Nothing—neither honor, duty, nor patriotism—can prevent the troops at the front from endeavoring to save the millions at home from starvation.

Now the Germans have lost the Belgian treasure house, and in a few weeks not only civilians, but the army itself, will be feeling the pinch of starvation. It is this which makes the German situation so desperate. The iron rule of militarism has already accomplished the miracle of man driving in Germany. The labor of prisoners of war has been utilized far beyond all the laws of civilization and humanity, but against the stark menace of starvation not even blood and iron, backed by machine guns, can prevail. Whatever may be her appearance of strength on the battlefront, Germany approaches the verge of unqualified surrender.

Theatre of New Offensive in Italy

The three arrows indicate the points of attack on the Austrian mountain front in Italy. On the Asiago Plateau (arrow No. 1) the French have captured Monte Sisemol. In the Monte Grappa region (arrow No. 2) the Italians have stormed several positions and are heading toward Feltre, the loss of which would compel the Austrian line from the mountains to the sea to retreat, as it would be outflanked. At the Montello bend in the Piave (indicated by arrow No. 3) British troops captured two islands with their garrisons.

OUR MEN WIN SAVAGE FIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

positions. This was not taken to indicate a German retirement.

A bunch of German prisoners who said they were Bolsheviki gave an elaborate description of how they had labored among German divisions. They said they had been told that men from the Russian front would not be put in the line on the western front. Although they gave a long account of the results their doctrines had accomplished in the German ranks, little importance was attached to what they had to say.

These men also repeated the story about Boy Scouts in German cities having been supplied with machine guns to be used against revolts. They said youths of 14 and 15 years were being trained for this work. They also had a tale that some seventy-five companies of recalcitrants and would-be deserters had been formed and put into dangerous positions on the front line. Certainly no soldiers of this type have recently appeared against the Americans.

General Liggett's corps, the 1st American Corps, has now been operating on the battlefront for 100 days, taking part in the Château-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Meuse fighting. The corps has captured 9,140 prisoners, including 181 officers; has taken 178 guns, a large number of machine guns, and an immense amount of booty, including locomotives, cars, and big-gun ammunition. Liggett's men have fought against twenty-eight German divisions, including three Prussian Guard divisions.

The weather turned much colder today.

PERSHING TELLS GAINS.

High Ground Taken in Forest East of the Meuse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—General Pershing's communiqué for Thursday says:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Oct. 24.

"On the Verdun front there has been local fighting throughout the day. In a minor operation in the region of Bantheville our troops advanced their line 500 meters, reaching the ridge north of the village and capturing 170 prisoners.

"As a result of yesterday's successful action east of the Meuse our troops are now established on the high ground in the Bois d'Etrayes.

"Artillery fire has continued severe on the whole front, especially on the Cote de Chatillon and the Bois des Cuares."

TEUTONS STRIVING TO GET OUT OF SERBIA

Retreat in Disorder Up Great Morava Valley, with Serbs in Hot Pursuit.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Serbians have defeated the armies of the enemy in the valley of the Great Morava River, says an official Serbian announcement. The enemy is retreating in disorder. The statement, which bears yesterday's date, follows:

Serbian troops have defeated the enemy's armies in the valley of the Great Morava River. The enemy is retreating in disorder toward the north. We liberated Paratchin, (in the Morava Valley, forty miles northeast of Nish,) Varvasin, and Beloushitch, and captured more than 200 prisoners. We are successfully advancing toward the north.

In Northern Albania, according to news received here today, the Austrians have fallen back beyond the River Matia.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Concerning operations on the Serbian front, the War Office today issued the appended bulletin:

Army of the East—On the Danube in the region of Lon Palanka (Bulgarian-Rumanian border), there have been artillery duels. The fire of our batteries damaged an enemy monitor.

In the course of incursions on the north bank of the Danube, French patrols have inflicted losses on German detachments and taken prisoners.

Serbia—On the front of Paratchin-Karalievo Allied forces continue in pursuit of the enemy, who is retreating to the north. Two hundred prisoners have been taken.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London.)—German General Headquarters today issued the following statement on operations in Serbia:

There have been enemy attacks on both sides of the Morava. West of the river we were pressed back a short distance in the region south of Kraguievatz. East of the river attacks were repulsed in the neighborhood of Partchin.

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE SERBIAN FRONT, via Saloniki, Oct. 21, (Associated Press.)—The Serbians, supported by French cavalry, north of Nish are continuing to advance, with Belgrade eight miles distant.

The food problems with any army but the Serbian would be difficult. The Serbians advance whether they are fed or not. They are being aided by guerrilla bands who hid in the mountains early in the war, and now are making their way down from the heights to cut off portions of the enemy straggling in the rear.

It is evidently the desire of the Austro-Germans to evacuate Serbia as quickly and as cheaply as possible. But their retreat is being made costly by the Serbians.

3,000 AUSTRIANS CAPTURED

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

south about the eastern face of the rugged plateau. It is in the territory between the two rivers that the new attack has been launched.

Aside from its military significance, the operation in Italy is being watched closely by officials here as a test of the spirit of the Austrian Army. Reports of disorders and disaffection in the Dual Monarchy have been persistent for months, and it is regarded as quite within the range of possibility that the war weariness at home will show itself decisively at the front. In that case, the early capitulation of Germany's chief ally might be expected.

After four months of waiting the armies of Italy have begun an offensive against those of Austria-Hungary. Since the Interallied War Council meeting at Abbéville, April 25-28, decided on "one army, one front, and one supreme command," the destiny of Italy has been in the hands of Foch, and the army of Diaz has been the right wing of the allied forces facing Germany and Austria-Hungary, with their left wing in France and Belgium.

It has generally been believed that Foch would order the right wing to attack when the Autumnal snows in the Alps had blocked the enemy's principal lines of communication with the front; when Emperor Charles had sent the last soldier he could spare to the German front in France, and when military and political affairs in the Balkans had reached a point which precluded the hope of reinforcements from that theatre of war. These eventualities have now come to pass.

The Austrians launched their offensive in Italy on June 15, when the great German offensive in France had reached the Marne and had been held. The enemy while repulsed and losing strategic positions in the mountains—in the Sette Comuni and Monte Grappa regions—swept across the Piave, occupied part of the Montello plateau, and attempted to complete his conquest of the delta—the triangle between the old and new Piave.

On Sunday night, June 22-23, the Italians began their overwhelming counteroffensive, and by July 6 the Austrians had been deprived of the delta and elsewhere had been driven to the left bank of the Piave, although they still held some low islands in the expanses of the stream southeast of Monticello. Since then Diaz has been quietly securing positions from which to launch the present offensive.

The operations from June 22 down to the very eve of the present offensive had cost Emperor Charles 300,000 in casualties, including 30,000 prisoners.

BRITISH DRIVE ON; FRENCH ALSO GAIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

teau and are in the outskirts west of Zulte. Afterward they conquered the Blaunpoort farm and advanced their front on the road between Waereghem and Anseghem. British troops have captured Engoghem and Ooteghem and have continued their progress toward the Escaut.

Two-mile Gain Below Valenciennes.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS, Oct. 25, (Associated Press.)—Further important gains were made today by the British First and Third Armies in their encircling drive about Valenciennes. South of the invested city the attacking forces pushed forward more than two miles, capturing Querenaging and Sep Meries, while on the north Oomez was taken.

South of Valenciennes the attack at an early hour had taken the British forward more than two miles, thereby virtually eliminating the sharp salient which bulged into their territory with its point resting near Vendegies.

The assault, which was pressed vigorously in this sector yesterday, was renewed this morning at 3 o'clock. At the same time General Horne's army drove forward north of Valenciennes.

The British troops tonight were on the outskirts of Le Quesnoy, having driven forward across the Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes Railway after heavy fighting.

British Shell Mormal Forest.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 25, (Reuter.)—In the continuation of their forward movement south of Valenciennes the British today captured Les Tuileries, east of Solesmes.

There was very stiff fighting on both sides of Les Tuileries, toward La Coupe Gorge and over the high ground to the northwest.

Mormal Forest is infested with German machine guns, but the British artillery is searching it with high explosives and gas shells.

The enemy continues to fight stubbornly against the Third and Fourth Armies, but as the British drive him from his prepared defenses, they follow him up so closely he gets little chance to rally. As a result his opposition grows more desultory.

Great Slaughter in Bois l'Eveque.

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 25.—The British line is now within one mile of Landrecies. Desperate fighting is reported in the Bois l'Evêque and the neighborhood, where the Germans were killed by the thousands. It appears that the enemy had orders to hold on, regardless of the cost. The Germans apparently were disposed in great depth and had several hastily constructed lines of defense which they were determined to hold until defenses further eastward had been prepared so that German armies to the north and the south could escape. The enemy has been supported by considerable artillery all along the front.

To the north, the British, by hard fighting, established posts between the river and the canal, east of Escautpont. North of Fresnes, some progress was made toward Condé against heavy and vigorous machine gun positions. Brulle, Lelerig, Beehot, and Buridon were captured after strong opposition had been broken down.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The most interesting news in the war theatres yesterday was the beginning of an attack by the Italian, French, and British troops on a front reaching from the Piave River to the Brenta. That this move was made to synchronize with the unrest in Austria is almost certain. This is no time of the year to begin an essentially military operation in the mountains. Normally, the snow is already falling, and once it begins, fighting becomes impossible. In fact, the reports state that the weather is even now unfavorable. Therefore we may conclude that there is a strong political motive in the attack.

This serves to emphasize the rumors that we have received as to the internal conditions of Austria. Undoubtedly both Rome and London have more accurate information as to this situation than has been permitted to be published in this country, information which would seem to indicate that if a defeat could be administered to the Austrian Army at the present juncture, Austria would be forced to sue for peace. As was stated some days ago, if Austria should withdraw, the way to the country east of the Rhine into Germany would be opened, and the end of the war would come rapidly.

Under ordinary circumstances it might be said that the Allies have attacked on a front which holds the greatest menace to Austria. Nine miles up the Piave from the present front—or from the front before the attack was launched—is the town of Feltre, through which passes the railroad through Belluno southward. This is the main supply line for the Austrians west of the Piave, to the Brenta and along the upper Piave. If this point is reached, it is almost certain that a material readjustment of the Austrian lines will have to follow.

It is extremely doubtful, however, whether matters can be pushed very far at this season, because of the weather conditions which have already been mentioned. In fact, it is doubtful if it is intended to push the fighting to a definite finish. It may be further said that it is by no means certain that the front mentioned is to be the main theatre of operations. Purely incidental reference is made in the reports of certain advantages gained on the Piave front proper. The southern Piave is by no means impossible as a fighting ground in the Winter. If anything, it is quite the opposite. It may be, then, that the fighting in the mountains is merely a preliminary operation in the way of a diversion to cover a much more serious and more extended movement along the Piave.

There is one point of similarity between the allied position in Italy and the German position in France on March 21. Both are operating on interior lines. It is questionable, however, whether this advantage is not offset by the disadvantages.

It may be remembered that when Marshal Foch was asked which positions he would rather hold as a military proposition, his own or those of the Germans, he replied unquestionably his own. The reason for this was soon made apparent. Holding the two sides of an enormous wedge or elbow, he was able to direct his strongest blow against one or both of the sides, and by this threatening to fold one side back against the other, was able to force a considerable retreat. The Germans, on the other hand were able to do little more than force the Allies to extend their lines. The further the foe penetrated, the more the Allies had to extend. It was just as if one were stretching a rubber band.

This is the Allied position in Italy. If they force the Piave the Austrians can pull back, extending their line to the east and keeping their flank fixed on the sea. It will be only by creating a positive rupture that decisive military success may be gained.

There is, however, the question whether Austria can stretch her lines to meet the demands of an Allied success. The degree to which Austria can undertake a retrograde movement is also limited, for if the indications of the Austrian internal situation are rightly interpreted, anything like a retreat will be immediately seized upon as a good excuse to withdraw from the war. The Austrian crisis would seem now to be at its height, nedeing but a military reverse to produce the most chaotic condition in the entire empire. This is particularly true because of the Hungarian situation and the further fact that at last accounts the Hungarians weer holding the greater part of the front along the Piave.

Certain it is the Allies would not have begun operations in Italy unless they were confident that a good chance for success presented itself. Once therefore the Piave is forced Austria may well look for trouble.

FRENCH THRUST AGAIN ON SERRE AND AISNE

Advance at All Points, Taking 2,000 Prisoners and Inflicting Heavy Casualties.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Reporting on the progress of today's offensive on the French front, the War Office announcement issued tonight says:

Between the Oise and the Serre our attacks are continuing with success. Our troops have greatly increased their advance north of Villers-le-Sec and have taken the Ferrières Farm. Between Villers-le-Sec and the Ferrières Farm we have taken strongly organized positions despite the resistance of the enemy, who counterattacked vainly several times. Up to the present we have counted 800 prisoners.

On the Serre front we have succeeded in crossing the river and between Crécy and Mortiers have established ourselves on the north bank of the river on a width of more than one kilometer.

East of the Souche violent combats gave us important advantages. We have advanced our line in the neighborhood of Caumont farm, and the villages of Caumont and Pierreport are in our hands. We have counted more than 250 prisoners.

During the day the battle assumed an extremely violent character. Between Sissonne and Château-Porcien this morning after strong artillery preparation our troops, supported by tanks, attacked the powerful organizations of the enemy that oppose us in this region. To the left we succeeded in making some progress in the wood around the Sissonne-la Selve Road.

To the east we have conquered by hand-to-hand fighting St. Quentin-le-Petit and have reached the road connecting this village with Banogne and Recouvrance and the southern outskirts of the latter place. The hamlet of Recouvrance is in our possession.

On our right we have penetrated the enemy positions along Condé-Lez-Herpy and Hill 145 and have taken a footing in the Herpy Mill. In all this region the enemy resistance was particularly stubborn. We took more than 2,000 prisoners and captured nine cannon and numerous machine guns.

East of Rethel we have completed our success of this morning in the region of Ambly and Fleury. One hundred and five prisoners, of whom six are officers, among them a chief of battalion, have been counted.

The text of the day statement reads:

On the Oise front during the night the French repulsed two German attempts against the French units east of the canal between Longchamps and Noyales.

On the front of the Serre and the Souche the artillery and machine guns were active. This morning the French resumed their pressure against the enemy here. East of Sissonne the Germans launched two surprise attacks against La Selve and Nizy-le-Comte without obtaining any results.

East of Rethel a well-conducted operation enabled the French to capture the villages of Ambly and Fleury, between the canal and the Aisne, despite the stubborn defense of the Germans. We took about 100 prisoners, including several officers, and numerous machine guns. French patrols north of Olizy brought back twenty prisoners.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 25, (Associated Press.)—General Debeney's attack between Mont d'Origny and the Valley of the Serre is meeting with very stout resistance. The battle was raging again fiercely this morning around Villers-le-Sec, which was occupied by the French troops.

The Germans have brought up three fresh divisions to this sector in the last few days and appear determined to dispute possession of every foot of ground. They are particularly favored by the character of the terrain, which is very broken, furnishing strong natural obstacles which the enemy has utilized to the utmost by adding field fortifications upon which he has been working the last four weeks.

The position General Debeney's men are attacking from Ribecourt southeast to the Valley of the Serre is called the Herrman position by the Germans.

In the Valley of the Oise they have formidably strengthened the natural defenses by artificial floods from the region of Guise southward to La Fère. Dams prepared long ago for use in the eventuality of a retreat have enabled the Germans to divert the waters of the river and spread them through the valley. They also have another waterline in the Valley of the Serre to protect their present positions.

BRITISH NEARLY TREBLE NAVY IN WAR YEARS

Tonnage Now 6,500,000, Personnel 406,000—21,500,000 Soldiers Transported.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Figures made public today on the growth of the navy during the war show that the fleet, including auxiliaries, has increased from 2,500,000 tons displacement to 6,500,000 tons, and the personnel from 146,000 to 406,000.

Since the outbreak of the war 21,500,000 soldiers have been transported by sea, of whom 4,391 have been lost. For the requirements of the British naval and military forces more than 85,000,000 tons of stores were transshipped, while more than 24,000,000 tons were taken overseas for Great Britain's allies. Transportation was also provided for 2,000,000 animals.

The organization of convoys, due to German submarine warfare, has been an important part of the work of the British Navy since March, 1917, since which time there have been 75,929 sailings, with the losses numbering only a few hundred vessels.

BRITISH PUSH ON IN HARD FIGHTING

Advance Despite Strong Opposition Near Le Quesnoy and Valenciennes.

MACHINE GUN FIRE INTENSE

But Foe Suffers Severe Losses and Airmen See Possible Signs of Further Retreat.

VETERAN FORCES IN ATTACK

Several British Divisions Had Distinguished Themselves in Previous Battles Here.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 25.—Troops of the British First and Third Armies were still fighting very hard in the woody country south of Valenciennes and east of Le Cateau today, the Germans resisting strongly, and no single village falling into British hands without a separate little battle for it, though during the last twenty-four hours Haig's men have taken many villages, and each small river like the Harpies and the Ecaillon, tributaries of the Scheldt River, have been crossed in the face of heavy fire defending bridgeheads and breaking up the bridges flung over by the engineers.

The enemy has many guns and machine guns everywhere, and the British, moving forward in this open warfare without any protection of trenches or dugouts, on the outskirts of woods where the Germans have good cover, and in the villages, where they fire from roofs and windows and cellars, are not having an easy drive through.

It is a close, nagging fight, and the enemy is showing dogged spirit, but for all that he is losing ground and men and guns. His losses in casualties are high, and he cannot withstand the forward movement of our men, who are taking his villages, encircling his woods, crossing his streams, by grim and gallant persistance.

On the right the 6th Division is beyond the eastern edge of Bois l'Eveque, and beyond the village of Ors, south of Landrecies, and in the centre other English troops are getting very close to Le Quesnoy, which is south of Valenciennes. On the left the English and Scottish troops stormed the village of Thiant after forcing crossings of the Escaillon River, and our 4th Division took the villages of Verchain and Morchaux, while the 51st Highland Division cleared the river bank to Maing under fierce machine-gun fire.

New Zealanders attacking forward on the high ground beyond Neuvilly captured many German guns and inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

It is extremely difficult to get details of these operations today, as the news that comes back from the troops is chiefly by airplane observers, flying low and watching their movements among the woods and villages. There is intense machine-gun fire from the high ground east of Le Quesnoy, and hostile field guns are firing from concealed positions and using quantities of gas shells.

British airmen see much activity of troops and transport in the German lines and it is possible the enemy is preparing for further retreat to escape from the pressure of all these attacks. Meanwhile he is maintaining strong rearguards, screens of picked troops, and sending up new battalions, filling up the gaps caused by British capture and fire.

I am unable to write a longer message today, but hope to give a narrative of this fighting more fully when I can get into closer touch with the fighting units.

Host of Prisoners Taken.

Oct. 24.—At fewest 6,000 prisoners were brought behind the lines yesterday, a total now of more than 7,000 as a result of the battle south of Valenciennes, and the British troops captured many field guns and some howitzers. I have described the character of this battle yesterday among the woodlands and across streams and through country divided by hedges and ditches, like the English home counties, those woods all flushed by Autumn tints.

But the troops were not observing the beauties of nature. The German gunfire was strong, as in addition to his forward batteries the enemy has many long range guns across the Scheldt and was ready for a new attack, so that they sent down a barrage of high explosive and gas shells before dawn in order to break up the British assembling of troops. Afterward the British had to face wicked machine gun fire from the woods and villages and from the other side of the Harpies River, where they had to make bridges before crossing.

The Commander in Chief yesterday named some of the divisions engaged, and we out here know, more than people at home, what their numbers mean. They are the same divisions which, since Aug. 6, have been fighting their way over old battlefields and then into new country in a steady procession that reveals astounding human endurance.

The 5th Division, which yesterday stormed the village of Beaurain, strongly fortified and stubbornly defended, was with the New Zealanders in all the hard fighting for Bapaume, and these men of Devon, Kent, and Cornwall have gone forward to new battles on many mornings during the last three months as a matter of habit, as they make their breakfast.

The New Zealanders themselves, who, with some of the English battalions, captured Neuilly yesterday and fought their way to the high ground on the north side of the village, have gone a long way since I met them at Hebuterne in the beginning of August, and most of the way with only a short respite. They have walked through a tattoo of hostile machine-gun fire, and seldom have passed a village without having to fight for its ruins.

Two Valiant Divisions.

The 33d Division, with the Home County and Highland troops, with the 21st Division alongside them, crossed the Harpies stream yesterday and took Vendrecies and cleared its wood of a hornet's nest of machine gunners. Both of these divisions have been through hard months. The Twenty-first and its Yorks and Northumberland men fought all the way back on our retreat, and all the way forward on our advance, and the Thirty-third did brave work at Meteren, near Bailleul, when we were hardest pressed in April of this year, and much gallant service since.

So it has been with the 25th Division. Hammered and rehammered since March 21, with the 18th Division and their home county battalions, yesterday it was the 25th who fought through Bishop's Wood, and the 18th who carved their way through the enemy for three and one-half miles and then stormed and captured Bousieres.

Further north, the 2d and 3d Divisions took Escarmais—those two stubborn divisions who helped to save England on days when the German army was very strong against us, the 2d the Bourlon Wood last year, and the 3d Division in Arras this year, and in other places.

But all this hard fighting by the enemy on the Second, Fifth, First, Third, and Fourth Army fronts is only to gain time. He knows that he cannot hold either Valenciennes or Tournai, and his present purpose is to delay the British advance until long enough to allow him an orderly retreat.

Several times the British got ahead of his time-table by twenty-four hours, to his heavy cost in men and material, and he is struggling to get back again, this time for the sake of his transport, struggling back along the roads, and to safeguard his packing up of ammunition dumps, aerodomes, hospitals, camps, and stores.

So his high command orders the German rearguards to fight until they are dead or captured in places where they must keep the doors shut until the great escape is made. The German machine gunners have obeyed this order to the letter with fierce courage, and the British have brave soldiers against them.

The troops of the Second Army, who established positions on the Scheldt east of Roubaix, were heavily shelled this morning, and under cover of this barrage the enemy attacked again and drove back one of these outposts. Again, when the British, under heavy fire, threw two foot bridges across the river near Helchin and sent patrols across, the German fire became so intense that their position could not be maintained.

On the Fifth Army front there was a lot of harassing fire last night by howitzers and field guns, and on the bridgehead of the Scheldt, near Tournai, where the enemy was holding out strongly, there was a constant sweep of machine-gun fire. The Germans wired their positions in front of Tournai with two thick belts and many cellars had been organized as machine-gun emplacements. There has been fierce local fighting, with attacks and counterattacks, and one small wood changed hands three times and is again held by the enemy.

At Froidement, near Tournai, some of the British troops advanced quickly and captured a column of transport, including forty-four gun limbers and forty wagons.

South of Valenciennes, some of the men who attacked again this morning at 4 o'clock succeeded in crossing the stream which barred their way, but they met with strong resistance in the villages of Monchaux and Verchain.

All this was in pursuance of the German plan to gain time for a retreat, which is inevitable in spite of strong rear-guard actions. One reason for its inevitability is to be seen in the old Lys salient, which is now abandoned.

It was here that the enemy made his drive in April, and now that the ground is in British hands again one is able to estimate the cost to him of that enormous effort. One part of the cost is to be found in the German graveyards.

Fourteen thousand German dead lie in those cemeteries. Reckoning in the usual way that five men are wounded to each man killed, and counting in the prisoners the British took in this district, it works out that the enemy casualties were 120,000 between April 9 and August 15, when he had to abandon his offensive plan.

In addition to that sum of death there is to be reckoned the losses to his military machine in ammunition and material of war. Enormous quantities of ammunition were destroyed by the British guns and abandoned by him. Many months of work on the light railways, roads, gun implements, hospitals, and camps were lost by the failure to carry out his purpose, and this ground about Lys is not only the graveyard of German manhood, but also of the hopes of the German high command, the wreckage of terrible plans which were brought to nothing by miscalculations in other parts of the problem, making all their sum go wrong.

ADMITS HAIG'S ADVANCE.

But Berlin Congratulates Itself That It Was Less Than a Mile.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London.)—The repulse of partial attacks by the Americans on both banks of the Meuse River is reported in this afternoon's German official statement, which says that German reserves thrown into the battle west of Le Quesnoy [south of Valenciennes] thwarted allied attempts to break through.

Destruction by the Allies of places in the Scheldt lowlands is reported as still proceeding.

The day bulletin reads:

In Flanders fighting on the Lys lowlands continues. The enemy, who penetrated the southwestern quarters of Deynze, was thrown back by a counterattack. Southwest of Deynze we captured parts of a bridgehead which the French had established across the Lys. We beat back a strong attack of the enemy east of Vive St. Biol and partial attacks between the Lys and the Scheldt and on the Scheldt.

The destruction by the enemy of places in the Scheldt lowlands is still progressing. The interior of the town of Tournai has been subjected to British fire. The exodus of the population of those regions toward the east is increasing.

The enemy, advancing to the attack against the Forest of Morinal on a wide front, obtained a footing in Poix-du-Nord and Fontaine-au-Bois. He was brought to a standstill west of the Ingle-Fontaine-Landrécies road after violent fighting.

The enemy's attacks yesterday gave him a gain of territory to the depth of only two-thirds of a mile. Greater success than this was denied to him, notwithstanding the extraordinarily strong forces which he brought into action.

Partial attacks by the Americans on both banks of the Meuse were repulsed.

The official statement issued from General Headquarters tonight says:

Enemy attacks between the Lys and the Scheldt were repulsed.

French attacks on a front of about fifty kilometers from the Oise to the Aisne, the main thrust of which was between the Oise and the Serre, were unsuccessful.

East of the Aisne and on both sides of the Meuse there were partial engagements.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

There's an indefinable air of distinction that is inseparable from every Young's Hat. The new derbies prove it.

$3.50—$4—$5

Stores "All Over Town"

Keep on helping to win the war. Keep on with food conservation.

WARD'S

FAR-FAMED

BREAD and CAKES

EVERY VARIETY

are on sale or order at every grocer and delicatessen shop in Greater New York. Should you have any trouble getting our products, 'phone or write us and we will see that you are supplied.

Every loaf is a Victory loaf. Every cake is a Victory cake, and they are made with such care and skill as to please the most critical. Insist on having them.

PATRONIZE YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD GROCER

WARD BAKING COMPANY

802 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. 6100 Prospect.

Southern Blvd. & E. 143d St. 6100 Melrose.

D.S.C. FOR SERGEANT WHO CAPTURED 300

Seven Officers Included Among Germans Who Surrendered to H. J. Adams of New Orleans.

NEW YORKERS HONORED

Several of Ninth Infantry Win Glory for Successful Encounter with Enemy Near Soissons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Lieut. Theodore E. Boyd. Seventh Field Artillery, observer attached to the 88th Aero Squadron.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Conflans, on Sept. 14. This officer, being detailed for the protection of a photographic mission with five other planes, proceeded on his mission when three of the escorting planes failed to join the formation. While flying near Conflans, the formation engaged in combat with five enemy pursuit planes. Wounded in both legs, the left foot, and right elbow, he displayed exceptional tenacity and courage by continuing to fire his guns until the enemy were put to flight. Home address, G. Boyd, Ashland City, Tenn.

Corp. Robert S. Storrie, Co. E, 325th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Eply, on Sept. 4. Under heavy fire from machine guns and although seriously wounded, he continued to advance within the enemy's lines. By word of encouragement he urged his men to follow. By his brave leadership, an enemy outpost defended by two machine guns and six riflemen was captured. Home address Mrs. Eileen Storrie, wife, 47 India St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corp. Frank Sadkowski, Co. E, 325th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Eply, on Sept. 4. Under heavy fire from machine guns and although seriously wounded, he continued to advance within the enemy's lines. By words of encouragement he urged his men to follow. By his brave leadership an enemy outpost defended by two machine guns and six riflemen was captured. Home address, Mrs. Helen Conoski, sister, 206 Florence Av., Keyport, N. J.

Sergt. Harry J. Adams, Co. K, 233d Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action at Bouillonville, on Sept. 12. He followed a retreating German into a house in the town of Bouillonville and, ascertaining that the enemy had entered a dugout, fired the remaining two shots in his pistol through the door and ordered the surrender of the occupants. By his bravery, coolness, and confidence he captured, single-handed, approximately 300 prisoners, including seven officers. Home address, Miss Mayme Hunter, friend, 1,331 Crytania St., New Orleans, La.

Private Milton C. Sundin, Co. L, 353d Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the St. Mihiel salient, on Sept. 12-13. Private Sundin, while advancing through wooded territory with four other men, was surprised by the fire of six machine guns. Though two of the party were wounded, Private Sundin, with great daring, worked around the flank of the position and succeeded in routing the enemy machine gunners in time to permit the advance without casualties of two platoons operating near by. Home address, Charles Sundin, father, 461 Delaware St., Denver, Col.

Sergt. Jerome Buschman, Co. G, Ninth Infantry. Home address, Martin J. Buschman, brother, St. Charles, Mo.

Private Waltzlaw Viniarski, Co. G, Ninth Infantry. Home address, Joseph Viniarski, brother, 167 Main St., Glendon, Penn.

Private Alfred Shimonoski, Co. G, Ninth Infantry. Home address, Mrs. Sophie Shimonoski, 564 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private John Rockwell, Co. G, Ninth Infantry. Home address, Mrs. Elizabeth Rockwell, mother, Rockwell, N. Y.—For extraordinary heroism in action south of Soissons, on July 18. They conspicuously distinguished themselves by attacking a party of more than 60 Germans, and in an intense and desperate hand-to-hand fight succeeded in killing 22 men and capturing 40 men and five machine guns.

First Lieut. Charles Raymond Blake, Aviation Section, Signal Corps.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Lassigny, on Aug. 9. Lieutenant Blake, with Second Lieut. Earle W. Porter, observer, while on a reconnoissance expedition at a low altitude far beyond the enemy lines, was attacked by five German battle-planes. His observer was wounded at the beginning of the combat, but he manoeuvred his plane so skillfully that the observer was able to shoot down one of their adversaries. By more skillful manoeuvring he enabled his observer to fight off the remaining planes and returned safely to friendly territory. Home address, Mrs. Eileen W. Blake, grandmother, 17 Zower St., Westerly, R. I.

Second Lieut. Dogan H. Arthur, pilot, Twelfth Aero Squadron.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the St. Mihiel salient on Sept. 12. Lieutenant Arthur and Second Lieutenant Howard T. Fleeson, observer, executed a difficult mission of infantry contact patrol, without protection of accompanying battle planes, on the first day of the St. Mihiel offensive. After being driven back twice by a patrol of nine enemy planes, they courageously made a third attempt in the face of a third attack by the same planes, found the American lines, and after being shot down but falling uninjured, in friendly territory, communicated their valuable information to headquarters. Home address, W. D. Arthur, father, 61 East Main Street, Union, S. C.

Second Lieut. Howard T. Fleeson, observer, Twelfth Aero Squadron.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the St. Mihiel salient on Sept. 12. Lieutenant Fleeson and Second Lieutenant Dogan H. Arthur, pilot, executed a difficult mission of infantry contact patrol without protection of accompanying battle planes, on the first day of the St. Mihiel offensive. After being driven back twice by a patrol of nine enemy planes, they courageously made a third attempt in the face of a third attack by the same planes, found the American lines, and after being shot down, but falling uninjured in friendly territory, communicated their valuable information to headquarters. Home address, William H. Fleeson, brother, Sterling, Kan.

First Lieut. Phil A. Henderson, Twelfth Aero Squadron, observer.—For extraordinary heroism in the Toul sector on Aug. 28. While on an unprotected reconnoissance mission with Lieutenant Edward Orr, pilot, he encountered a patrol of eight enemy pursuit planes near the American balloon lines. When Lieutenant Orr attacked the planes which had dived at the American balloon, Lieutenant Henderson engaged the other eight enemy machines, which were attacking from the rear. In the violent battle which followed all nine of the enemy were driven off. Home address, A. G. Henderson, father, care United States Fish Hatchery, Kalama, Wash.

First Lieut. Edward Orr, deceased, pilot, Twelfth Aero Squadron.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the Toul sector on Aug. 28. Lieutenant Orr, flying with Lieutenant Phil A. Henderson, observer, on an unprotected reconnoissance mission, encountered a patrol of eight enemy pursuit planes near the American balloon line. The patrol was sighted just as one of them dived on the balloon with the intention of destroying it. Without hesitation Lieutenant Orr attacked this plane and followed it to within fifty meters, firing his single front gun against the double guns with which the German plane was equipped. In the meantime Lieutenant Henderson engaged the other eight planes, which attacked from the rear. After a violent combat all of the enemy planes were driven off. On Sept. 14 Lieutenant Orr was accidentally killed. Next of kin, E. K. Orr, father, 5,331 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Second Lieut. Byrne E. Baucom, observer, First Aero Squadron.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel salients. Lieutenant Baucom, with First Lieutenant William P. Erwin, pilot, by a long period of faithful and heroic operations set an inspiring example of courage and devotion to duty to his entire squadron. Throughout the Chateau-Thierry actions in June and July he flew under the worst weather conditions and successfully carried out his missions in the face of heavy odds. In the St. Mihiel sector, Sept. 12 to 16, he repeated his previous courageous work. He flew as low as fifty feet from the ground behind the enemy's lines, harassing German troops with machine guns and rifles. He twice drove off enemy planes which were attempting to destroy an American observation balloon. On Sept. 12-13 he flew at extremely low altitudes and carried out infantry contact patrols successfully. Again, on Sept. 12, he attacked a German battery, forced the crew to abandon it, shot off his horse a German officer who was trying to escape, drove the cannoneers to their dugouts and kept them there until the infantry could come up and capture them. Home address, Mrs. Edith Elizabeth Baucom, mother, Milford, Texas.

GEN. SIGEL'S GRANDSON WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Corporal J. E. Sigel Went Overseas with Upton Division—Capt. Rorke of Marines in Hospital.

Captain James F. Rorke of the marines, who was gassed several months ago, is again in the hospital, this time suffering from shrapnel wounds in his shoulders. Captain Rorke is a Spanish war veteran and a former member of the 23d Regiment of Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn and lived when he joined the marines at 431 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He is a son of J. H. Rorke of Patchogue, a retired Lieutenant of the New York Police Department.

Lieut. Phipps Weed, wounded, is a son of Nathan H. Weed of Upper Montclair. He went to France with a tank unit and is believed to have been wounded in the St. Mihiel operations. His brother, Lieut. Walter Ten Eyck Weed of the Naval Aviation Corps, was killed at Cape May last February.

Ensign Jackson Power, U. S. N. R., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. David J. Power of this city, died at sea on Oct. 13. Before entering the navy he was the assistant manager of the sporting goods house of A. G. Spalding & Brother. The funeral of Ensign Power will be held in the Church of the Ascension, 107th Street, east of Broadway, next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Corporal John E. Sigel, a grandson of Major Gen. Franz Sigel, the famous Union commander, has been wounded, according to information received by his aunt, Mrs. Anna Sigel, who is connected with the management of the Cumberland Street Hospital in Brooklyn. Corporal Sigel, who is 25 years of age, went to France as a member of Company M of the 305th Infantry of the Upton Division. He is a brother of Lieut. Reginald Sigel of the 308th Field Artillery of the same division, and a nephew of Franz Sigel, the lawyer of this city.

John D. Byrne, a former trooper of Squadron A, has been wounded and is now in a hospital in England. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Byrne of 1,912 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, and went overseas with the 105th Machine Gun Battalion of the New York Division.

Sergeant Edward J. Koch, wounded, is in Company I of the 305th Infantry. He is one of two brothers in that division. His home is at 1,367 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

August Bigler of Company B of the 302d Ammunition Train has been killed. He was struck by a shell while carrying ammunition to the men in the first-line trenches. He was a son of Mrs. Mary Bigler of 26 Second Avenue, College Point, L. I.

Corporal Richard E. Lavin, wounded, is a son of Mrs. M. Lavin of 194 Crown Street, Brooklyn. He is in Company F of the 306th Infantry.

Corporal Robert S. Raven, killed on Sept. 29, was in Company K of the 107th Infantry of the New York Division. He was 22 years of age and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Raven of Bayshore, L. I.

William C. Durnz, wounded on Sept. 3, is in the 105th Machine Gun Battalion of the New York Division. His home is in Baldwin, L. I.

Michael Mandak, killed on Oct. 2, was in Company K of the 106th Infantry. He was a Bohemian and lived, when he enlisted in the New York Division, at Bayshore, L. I.

Sergeant Edwin V. Hamilton, dead of wounds, was a son of James V. Hamilton of Bordentown, N. J. He was a student for the ministry when Congress declared war. He went to France with the 109th Infantry.

James Ashton, wounded, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ashton of 584 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. He is a member of Company I of the 106th Infantry.

Frank J. McNally, wounded, is in the 105th Machine Gun Battalion. His home is at 44 Henry Street, Hempstead, L. I.

James I. Dooley, wounded, enlisted in the 23d Regiment of Brooklyn the day Congress declared war. He is in Company C of the 106th Infantry and is a son of Mrs. Marie Dooley of 725 East Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

HOLD 83 MORE AMERICANS.

War Department Gives Out Names of Prisoners in German Camps.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The names of four officers and seventy-nine enlisted men in German camps were announced today by the War Department. They follow:

At CAMP INGOLSTADT.

GRISSER, J., Philadelphia.

AT CAMP KARLSRUHE.

CRAWFORD, Lt. G. H., Wilmington, Del.
LAWSON, Lt. A. W., 1,060 72d St., Bklyn.
SCHIDDER, Lt. HORACE, (believed to be Horace Schidler, Klamath Falls, Ore.)

AT LANGENSALZA.

ELLINWOOD, R. E., Bisbee, Ariz.
VOLPE, A. V., Conshohocken, Penn.

AT LIMBURG.

BYRNE, M. R., 134 W. 47th St., New York.
EPSTEIN, J., 343 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.
FREEMAN, C. O., Carthage, N. Y.
GORDON, M., 729 E. 9th St., New York.
JUCK, A., 159 Av. C, New York.
SCHMIDT, W. F., Woodhaven, N. Y.
TALLMAN, B. H., New Brunswick, N. J.

AT RASTATT.

ALLEN, N., New Bedford, Mass.
AMO, L. A., Cape Vincent, N. Y.
ANTONUCOI, P., 431 7th Av., Brooklyn.
BAKER, F. L., Marion, Iowa.
BELLIZZI, J., 687 E. 182d St., New York.
BERKOWITZ, M., 315 Vernon Av., Bklyn.
BESSE, J. N., East Wareham, Mass.
BIGLER, E. R., Carlisle, Penn.
BLAIN, H. J., Acushnet, Mass.
BONSTEEL, H., 1,961 Dean St., Brooklyn.
BUCKLEY, B., Whitman, Mass.
BUDD, I. H., Phillipsport, N. Y.
BUHL, W., 1,122 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.
CAMPA, PIETRO, Italy.
CANDIAR, JOE, Minneapolis, Minn.
CARROLL, J., Ellingville, N. Y.
CHAPMAN, J. B., Northeast, Penn.
CHEVALIER, E., Fair Haven, Mass.
CHIOLI, ALEXANDER, Reading, Penn.
CLARK, J. F., Ticonderoga, N. Y.
CLEPPER, C. S., Carlisle, Penn.
COLBERG, F. C., 339 45th St., Brooklyn.
COLEMAN, R. H., 96 15th St., Brooklyn.
CONGROVE, R. J., 1,128 Bedford St., Bklyn.
CUGINI, DONATE, Philadelphia, Penn.
DALHOUSE, H. A., 486 Ralph St., Brooklyn.
DELANEY, E. C., Providence, R. I.
DEMPSTER, CHARLES, Boston, Mass.
DIEGOLI, TONY, Plymouth, Mass.
DIEHL, C. A., Chanmont, N. Y.
DOMIANO, L. F., 320 W.40th St., New York.
DOORIS, J., 363 31st St., Brooklyn.
DOUCETTE, S. J., Boston, Mass.
DREDGER, OLIVER, 68 Ryerson St., Bklyn.
EDWARDS, CARTER, Northeast, Penn.
FILTOSH, MICHAEL, St. Clair, Penn.
FREUND, F., 233 East 26th St., New York.
GARDNER, W. J., Pottsville, Penn.
GOODRICH, R. C., Bradford, Penn.
GOULET, M. J., Kawkawlin, Mich.
GREENE, J., 431 68th St., Brooklyn.
GURNEY, E., 358 Newhall St., New Haven.
HAUSWIRTH, C. B., Schenectady, N. Y.
HELD, S., 1,376 Brook Av., New York.
HETRICKS, C. H., Dubois, Penn.
KRAMER, B. L., Shippensburg, Penn.
LADSHAW, WILLIAM, Arnold, Penn.
LOVELESS, L. J., Northeast, Penn.
MATUSZEWSKI, A., 631 E. 12th St., N.Y.C.
OSHINSKY, A., 133 West 113th St., N.Y.C.
OWENS, WILLIAM, Pottsville, Penn.
PIATASIK, S., Buffalo, N. Y.
SACHRISON, K. O., Erie, Penn.
SALAZER, EFRON, Espanola, N. M.
SELL, C. W., Catasaqua, Penn.
SCHUETTE, F. O., Farmers Retreat, Ind.
SHANK, FRANK, Carlisle, Penn.
SHANNON, W. G., Bolivar, N. Y.
SPAGE, J. F., Erie, Penn.
TANN, WILLIAM, Jasonville, Ind.
TITUS, F. O., Erie, Penn.
WARNICK, R. C., Bloomfield, Ind.
WHEELER, C. W., Lincolnville, Penn.
YASI, VITOANTONIO, Swampscott, Mass.

AT SKALMIERSHUTZ.

SEBE, HARRY, Lima, Ohio.

AT CAMP STUTTGART.

BERG, AXEL, Minneapolis, Minn.

AT CAMP UNKNOWN.

BELL, J. J., Alexandria, La.
FOSTER, Lt. F., 142 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.
TORTORIGI, J., Peabody, Mass.
WAGNER, A. F., Wautoma, Wis.

ON THE CANADIAN LIST.

Americans Named Among Casualties in Dominion's Forces.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 25.—The names of the following Americans appear in the Canadian casualty list issued today:

ALLEN, F., Louisville, Ky.
BELANGER, A., Fall River, Mass.
BRIDGEWATER, R., Centre Point, Ind.
CLARKE, P. C., Wells Department, Maine.
CONABOY, J. F., Pittsburgh, Penn.
JONES, C. C., Detroit, Mich.
KINGSLEY, J., Auburn, N. Y.
KRYMER, C., San Diego, Cal.
McPHERSON, L. E., Bangor, Me.
MOCHELOTTI, R., Philadelphia, Penn.
MORRISEY, J., Grand Rapids, Mich.
RUSLOW, E. J., Wyandotte, Mich.
SCULLY, J. J., Accord, Mass.
SHERMAN, W. F., Montague City, Mass.
SICKNER, W. E., Duluth, Minn.
SINGLETON, J., Leicester, Mass.
SKENE, J. D., Philadelphia, Penn.
SMITH, M., Ashland, Wis.
STEWART, J., Wyandotte, Mich.
STURGESS, H., Chicago, Ill.
TABRIE, P., Lewiston, Me.
THOMPSON, W. F., Atlanta, Ga.
VINCE, V., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WALLOF, H. E., St. Louis, Mo.
WEBB, J., Plover, Iowa.
WOLSTENHOLME, A. W., Central Falls, R. I.

TO AID SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Friends of the 306th Infantry Seek Means to Carry On Work.

A meeting of the members of the Association of Friends of the 306th Infantry, Inc., was held at the headquarters at 280 Madison Avenue, yesterday, to consider plans for carrying on the work of the organization. Julien T. Davies, the President, urged all members to exert every effort to aid the relief work among the families of soldiers in the regiment.

Mr. Davies read the new constitution of the association and announced that the officers chosen were: President, Julien T. Davies; Vice Presidents, James H. Slocum and Willis P. Jones; Treasurer, Francis W. Cullman; Secretary, Millicent B. Jones; Directors, Mrs. George Vidmer, wife of the regimental commander; Edward McGarvey, Morris Hirsch, Dudley Power, Mr. Jones, Mr. Slocum, and Mr. Davies.

The report of the meeting sent out by the association said that "attention was called particularly to the main purpose of the association to obtain for the families of the members the assistance of the Red Cross, and by advice and sympathetic counsel to help them in any difficult situation, and to strengthen the ties between the officers and men by establishing relations between the families of the officers and those of the men."

It was announced that any friend of the regiment might become a member of the association by sending $1 to Mrs. Francis W. Cullman, at 46 West Sixty-ninth Street. Upon these dues and subscriptions the association depends for its relief and expense fund.

For Church Notices see next to last page.

358 NEW CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY REPORTED

18 Dead, 328 Wounded and 12 Prisoners Named In Latest Army List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The War Department gave out two casualty lists today which contained 358 names, bringing the total for the army up to 56,744. No Marine Corps list was issued, but the total previously announced for that arm was 3,861. The total for the army and marines is now 60,605.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 9 killed in action, 1 died of wounds, 2 died of accident, 6 died of disease, 45 severely wounded, 179 wounded to a degree undetermined, 104 slightly wounded, 8 missing, and 4 prisoners.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported	Oct. 25.	Total.
Killed in action	10,239	9	10,248
Lost at sea	394	..	394
Died of wounds	3,762	1	3,763
Died of accident and other causes	1,139	2	1,141
Died of disease	3,178	6	3,184
Total	18,712	18	18,730
Wounded	31,367	328	31,695
Missing, including prisoners	6,307	12	6,319
Total	56,386	358	56,744

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty: (KA), Killed in Action (DW), Died from Wounds; (DD), Died of Disease; (DA), Died from Accident or Other Causes; (DP), Died from Airplane Accident; (WS), Wounded Severely; (WL), Wounded Slightly; (WU), Wounded (Degree Undetermined); (MA), Missing in Action; (P), Prisoner; (LS), Lost at Sea; Gen., General; Col., Colonel; Maj., Major; Capt., Captain; Lt., Lieutenant; Sgt., Sergeant; Corp., Corporal; Bgl., Bugler; Mch., Mechanic; Wagn., Wagoner; Mus., Musician; Cook, Cook; Hrs., Horseshoer; Mastr.Engr., Master Engineer.

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED OCT. 25.

NEW YORK CITY.

BROPHY, E.E., Mrs.A.Brophy,83 Cedar St.,Brooklyn—(WL).
BYRNES, J. J., Mrs. L. Martin, 508 E. 23d St.—(WU).
CARR, T. J.; Mrs. G. Carr, 2,182 Lexington Av.—(WU).
CHAPIN, W. Jr.; Mrs. M. Gonzales, 98 Horton St., Elmhurst—Corp. (WL).
CLARKIN, P.; Mrs. M. Clarkin, 62 E. 94th St.—(WU).
CLEGG, W. J., Nearg, 237 W. 42d St.—Corp. (KA).
CORBETT, R. L.; Mrs.H.I.Grafer,1,518 Bryant Av.—(WL).
DELGRASSO, F.; Miss M. Delgrasso, 858 3d Av.—(WL).
DOHERTY,T.A.; Mrs.M.M.Doherty,1,141 Wyatt St.—(WU).
DOROTHY, J.; S. Flinker, 2,713 8th Av.—(WU).
EISNITZ, M., 55 W. 97th St.—(WU).
FINKELSTEIN, B.; C.Finkelstein, 64 W. 118th St.—(WU).
FLETCHER, T.; Mrs.A.Kane,100 Clay St.,Brooklyn—(WL).
FOOS, H.; Mrs. J. Foos, 64 Stagg St., Brooklyn—(WL).
FRIEDMAN, D.; J. Friedman, 948 Trinity Av.—(WL).
GOLDEN, M. D.; Mrs. M. D. Golden, 3,280 B'way—(WL).
GOTTLIEB, J.; H. Gottlieb, 20 W. 113th St.—(WU).
HEALY, D.; Mrs. M. Healy, 234 E. 107th St.—(WU).
HENRY, D. E.; Mrs. H. Henry, 415 57th St.,Bklyn.—(WL).
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SIBERIAN CABINET ASKS FOR SUPPORT

War Minister Ivanoff Arrives in Vladivostok from Omsk on Special Mission.

TELLS OF BIG NEW ARMY

380,000 Recruits Said to Have Responded to Call to the Colors.

IS IN NEED OF EQUIPMENT

General Says Rebirth of Russia Will Come with Assistance of the Allies.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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VLADIVOSTOK, Oct. 23.—The Siberian Government recently organized at Omsk has made a first appeal for recognition by the Allies in a public statement issued by War Minister Ivanoff-Rizof, who has arrived on a special train from the interior.

Shortly after greeting a group of allied officers, from the flag-bedecked train, which was escorted by a detachment of Siberian and Czechoslovak troops, Ivanoff declared that the class war in Siberia was over, and that reorganization of the army was progressing better than was anticipated, but that the future success of this first effort to unify Siberia depended upon the allied financial and economic aid which would follow recognition of the Omsk Government, the de facto Russian authority.

While Ivanoff is here ostensibly to unite the Russian military factions, his chief mission is believed to be to sound the Allies regarding their policy of recognizing Siberian independence. Ivanoff makes clear, however, that Siberia is Russia. If the Allies give the new Government support, he says, it will be the beginning of Russia's rebirth.

While there are many problems facing the allied representatives, there are no indications that England, France and America are watching the development of the Omsk Government closely, as is evidenced by a visit by Sir Charles Elliot and French Commissioner Renault to Omsk.

"I am certain that sooner or later Russia will overthrow the power of the Bolsheviki," said the War Minister. "When that Government is powerless there must be another Government ready to take its place and bring one understanding out of the many different ideas for the re-establishment of Russia between a Socialist state and a monarchy."

Ivanoff explained the organization of the Omsk Government, stating that all the members took a nonpartisan course, adopting a course which they thought was calculated to represent the best ideas of all parties and the masses.

"We stood off incredible, unheard-of difficulties in the act of regeneration," he said, "but we can stand much more. I believe in the heroic strength of the Russian people, in the happy new-born star of the new republic. At present Siberia is Russia and Russia is Siberia. From the Urals to the Pacific Russia is free from the Bolsheviki disease. The regeneration of Siberia and the Siberian army presents itself as a plain foundation for the rebuilding of one powerful, indivisible Russia. Through Siberia to Russia is our program."

Ivanoff explained that the present Government consisted of an Administrative Council representing a council of ministers of five men called a directorate, which was elected by the Government Council at Ufa and thence moved to Omsk. He outlined the Government program as follows: Iron discipline for army; the end of Bolshevism; commanding officers responsible to the Central Government; a nonpolitical army.

According to present reports, 380,000 recruits have responded to the Government's recent appeal for an army. These are already beginning training, which will become intensive upon the arrival of General Janin next week.

"We have the nucleus of a strong Siberian Army now which is finishing training," said Ivanoff, "but we need the help of arms, equipment, and money from the Allies."

This Siberian Government, which for some weeks has been seeking allied recognition, appears to be the most promising governmental organization since the Allies landed. Before long the American and other Allies will have to decide regarding recognition, because the Government cannot exist without allied moral and financial aid.

Judging by the present allied attitude toward the Russian Omsk Government, it will have to pass through an ordeal of criticism before recognition is accorded to it. On the other hand, many arguments are advanced favoring recognition, especially the one that it would greatly simplify the allied efforts to rehabilitate Russia. In the final analysis, this Omsk Government is the first political organization arising in Russia since the Bolsheviki's success against Kerensky which can be considered orderly and progressive.

For Church Notices see next to last page.

RUSSIANS RAISING TWO NEW ARMIES

Treasury Established at Omsk and Taxes Being Levied to Finance Fighting Forces.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Further success of the All-Russian Government and the Government of the North at Archangel, in their efforts to raise armies to oppose the Bolshevist and German forces, is reported in cablegrams received by the Russian Embassy, a summary of which was made public tonight.

The All-Russian Government, on invitation of the Siberian Government, has transferred its official seat to Omsk, where the already organized governmental institutions of the Siberian Government are put at the disposal of the All-Russian Government. Opinion is united, the cablegrams said, as to the urgency of arming the new national forces. The mobilization of the two classes of 1918 and 1919 has been completed, and General Boldyreff has been appointed Commander in Chief of all the Russian forces by the All-Russian Government.

The Czechoslovak General Syrovyn is Commander in Chief at the front, with General Diterichs as his Chief of Staff, while the Czechoslovak General Chechek is commander of the southern army and General Gayda of the northern army.

To finance the Government and the army, the messages said, a Treasury has been instituted at Omsk, and taxes are being levied. The Government is endeavoring to refrain by all means from issuing valueless paper money.

Regarding the military situation, the messages said Samara had to be abandoned owing to the offensive of the enemy and to the revolt of the local Bolsheviki.

On the Ural front the enemy is retreating, and successful engagements are taking place in the regions of the Rivers Tagil and Kungar. To the south the front borders the Kama to Christopol, then continues toward Samara and further to Orenburg.

The principal aim of the Government of the north is described as the re-establishment as soon as possible of a national army. Mobilization of the last two years has been declared, and noncommissioned officers of the reserve of the years 1888 to 1897 have been called in. Simultaneously recruiting of volunteers is progressing successfully.

Colonel Douroff of the General Staff has been appointed Commander in Chief of all forces of the northern region, and Rear Admiral Vikorst commander of naval forces of the Arctic Ocean.

JAPANESE IN IRKUTSK.

Troops Under General Muto Welcomed by Authorities There.

TOKIO, Oct. 24, (Associated Press.)—Japanese troops, under command of General Muto, arrived at Irkutsk on Oct. 12, and were welcomed by the Russian and Czechoslovak authorities, the War Office announces.

General Ivanoff, War Minister of the Omsk Government, called upon General Muto and expressed his appreciation of Japanese assistance in clearing Siberia of the Bolsheviki.

TURKS RETREAT ON TIGRIS.

British Army In Mesopotamia Resumes Operations.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—An official communication dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia, issued by the War Office tonight, says:

On Oct. 18 we were in contact with Turkish forces holding a strong position astride the Tigris, near Fatah, where the river flows through the Jebel Hamrim country. On Oct. 23 the enemy retired northward under cover of darkness toward Losfrzab(?) pursued by us.

Our forces on the main road to Mosoul by way of Kerkuk drove the Turkish cavalry out from Tauk and advanced to within four miles of Kerkuk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Turkish force occupying Tabriz, Persia, is about to evacuate the city, according to a report dated Oct. 22 from Teheran, which reached the State Department today. The Turks already are withdrawing their forces along roads leading out of Tabriz.

The same report states when the British evacuated Baku some time ago it was almost thirty-six hours before the Turks arrived. In the meantime the Tartars had looted and murdered indiscriminately, and it was reported that thousands of Armenians were massacred.

WOMEN CRUELEST OF RED TERRORISTS

Executions Called the Most Merciful Part of the Bolshevist Regime in Russia.

68 MORE HOSTAGES SHOT

Heartrending Scenes Witnessed Daily at the Prisons of Moscow and Petrograd.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23, (Associated Press.)—Executions are the most merciful part of the Red terror practiced in Moscow and Petrograd, according to several neutral observers who have just arrived in Sweden. These men have watched Bolshevist activities in the two great Russian cities for many weeks. They had no personal interests involved and no personal friends affected by the reign of slaughter and torture which is probably unparalleled in the world's history.

While thousands, perhaps, have been executed, the list of victims is far less appalling than the ruthless manner in which political prisoners have been sent to death without a semblance of legal trial, the heartlessness with which they were treated and the utter indifference of the Bolshevist officials to appeals of heartbroken relatives who have been kept in suspense and not allowed to learn what has become of loved ones.

Verified stories of scenes at Moscow and Petrograd prisons eclipse descriptions of the barbarism of the Middle Ages and make the cruelty of the French Revolution seem almost humane. Women prison officials, and many of them are women, are even more heartless than men, and trample under foot all the better instincts expected of their sex.

In Petrograd, Mme. Jakovleva has been placed at the head of the Commission for Suppression of Counter-Revolution, and it is greatly to her credit that the terror has abated somewhat under her administration. She apparently hesitates to shoot and imprison with the same indifference that characterized the régimes of Moses Uritzky and William Shatoff, an American-trained anarchist, who held the post for a short time after Uritzky was assassinated late in August.

But the women in subordinate positions with the counter-revolutionary commissions and in the prisons, many of them typical, short-haired, leather-jacketed women who are so numerous in the ranks of the Reds, are utterly devoid of humanity to men, women, and even children charged with counter-revolutionary activities. These prisoners are herded into various jails, frequently without any charge being made, and shuffled about from prison to prison in such a helter-skelter manner that no complete records are possible.

An old Russian officer, whose name the correspondent cannot give for obvious reasons, searched the jails in Moscow for many weeks trying to find his two sons who had been arrested. He was told repeatedly by women clerks who ran through the books indifferently that the lists were incomplete. Finally he applied to a woman who looked at her books contemptuously, announcing brusquely, "Both shot," and resumed her tea drinking and cigarette smoking.

A woman of the bourgeoisie who swooned at the Lubbianka Prison in Moscow upon being told that her husband had been shot the night before, received no attention whatever from the women officials. Distracted mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters are turned away daily from various inquiry bureaus without any effort being made to relieve their anxiety. Almost without exception the women officials are more heartless than the men. Women intrusted with the task of ejecting women and children from the better class apartments and houses, and with taking clothing from formerly well-to-do families, also are harsher in their methods in many cases than their male associates.

The persecution of families of officers supposed to be associated with the Czechoslovak movement is especially cruel. Persecution has been hit upon as more effective in breaking down the anti-Bolshevist movement than wholesale executions.

Peters, the head of the Moscow Counter-Revolutionary Commission, and so many of the prison officials and execution squads are Letts that the feeling among the Russians against the Letts is growing more bitter every day.

Because of food shortage, lack of organization and the incompetence of officials, prisoners frequently go for days without food in crowded and unsanitary cells where their friends cannot find them. The Bolshevist officials are so blindly devoted to political and social theories that they pay no attention to the decencies of life, and are especially indifferent to all persons not belonging to the "labor" class.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.—From the time that Moses Uritzky, Commissioner for Elections to the Constituent Assembly of Russia, was assassinated, late in August, up to Oct. 1, sixty-eight hostages, including five priests, were shot by the Bolsheviki, according to Petrograd dispatches quoting the newspaper Pravda.

URGES DRIVE AT STAMBOUL.

British Admiral Favors Great Campaign Against the Turks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25. — The Evening Standard on Thursday published the following statement from a British Admiral:

"The condition to which the Austrian forces on the Balkan frontiers have now been reduced justifies the Allies in at once launching a great campaign against Constantinople. The Turk, like his masters, will not yield to anything but force, although it is more than likely that resistance would collapse before we actually reached the Golden Horn City.

"An offensive through Thrace, simultaneously with our advance via Aleppo and Alexandretta, are obvious operations which lie before the Allies, and, if need be, a third expedition might effect a landing in Smyrna. The menace of these three blows could not for long be lost on the Turko-German Government at Constantinople, and it is the only method by which it can be brought to its senses."

DUTCH TO RESUME TRADE.

Will Send Out Vessels, Now That U-Boat Menace Is Less.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Dutch newspapers say that shipping concerns in Holland are taking steps preparatory to resuming regular trips to England and America in consequence of the withdrawal of the U-boat menace, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Shipping with Denmark was resumed yesterday, it is said.

SOVIETS MAKE GIRLS PROPERTY OF STATE

Decrees Compel Them to Register at "Free Love Bureau" on Attaining 18 Years.

LONDON, Oct. 25, (British Wireless Service.)—Russian maidens under the jurisdiction of certain provincial Bolshevist Soviets become the "property of the State" when they reach the age of 18 years, and are compelled to register at a Government "Bureau of Free Love," according to the official gazette of the Vladimir Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, which recently published that Soviet's decree on the subject.

Under the decree, a woman having registered, "has the right to choose from among men betwen 19 and 50 a cohabitant husband." The consent of the man chosen is not necessary, the decree adds, the man chosen having no right to make any protest.

A similar privilege of choosing from among the registered women is given every man between 19 and 50, "without the consent of the women." This provision is described as "in the interest of the State."

Opportunities for choosing husbands and wives are to be presented once each month, the decree states. Children born of such marriages are to become the "property of the State." Stringent rules and penalties are laid down for the protection of girls less than 18.

The decree further states that it has been based on the "excellent" example of similar decrees already issued at Luga, Koplin, and other places. A similar "project of provisional rights in connection with the socialization of women in the city of Khveilnsk and vicinity" has been published in the Gazette of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies of that city.

Belgium Gets $9,000,000 More.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—With the addition of a $9,000,000 credit established by the Treasury today for Belgium, that nation's total loans from the United States now amount to $180,020,000. The total for all the Allies is $7,529,476,666.

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Misses' and Girls' Winter Fashions

THE WOOL VELOUR SUIT FOR MISSES, *sketched*, is one of the very smart dressy winter models. A soft crush collar makes it complete without furs. The panel front, with its unusual pocket and the fine satin lining, mark it as one of the better suits. *Misses' sizes.* **Special 39.50**

MISSES' SUITS OF DUOTONE OR SILVERTONE, with a large shawl collar of Jap mink or seal, are unusually good-looking and have that distinction that cannot be found in fur-trimmed suits at this price ordinarily. *Misses' sizes.* **Special 49.50**

THE SERGE DRESS FOR MISSES, *illustrated*, has such good lines that it accentuates them by braid binding on round neck, peplum and belt—then it adds buttons for additional smartness. *Misses' sizes.* **Special 18.50**

NOTHING MORE FASHIONABLE FOR THE YOUNG MISS than a collarless dress of velveteen with tight sleeves, a satin girdle and fringed sash. The round neck is outlined with light colored tricolette, the sleeves are buttoned to cuff depth. *Misses' sizes.* **Special 35.00**

THE COAT FOR MISSES, *here illustrated*, is of fine all wool velour, with a seal collar that may be buttoned very snugly. It has roomy pockets of original design. A very handsome coat, lined with satin. *Misses' sizes.* **Special 45.00**

FOR THE YOUNG MISS who wishes to add her own furs to a warm practical coat, here is a youthful belted style with convertible collar and bellows pockets. *Misses' sizes.* **Special 25.00**

A JUNIOR'S COAT that is both attractive and practicable is of warm wool velour, lined and interlined, in belted style, with trench back. The convertible collar is of Kit Coney fur. *Illustrated. Sizes 13-15-17 years.* **Special 35.00**

FASHIONABLE VELVETEEN is used for a dressy coat in Junior sizes. The belt tying in sash effect and the high convertible collar of the soft velveteen are becoming youthful features. Fine quality of peau de cygne lines this coat. *Sizes 13-15-17 years.* **Special 45.00**

THE GIRL'S COAT—*as sketched*—is of all wool burella cloth in navy, green or brown. The fullness in the back of the coat, laid in three inverted box plaits, gives a smart new touch. *Sizes 10-16 years.* **Special 15.00**

A POPULAR UTILITY AND STORM COAT for young girls is of wool mixture, in which green or brown predominates. The notched collar on this coat will be preferred by some for its trig simplicity. *Sizes 8-16 years.* **Special 19.75**

THIS GIRL'S COAT, *illustrated*, will not only be becoming to a young girl, but will also be very warm because it is wool velour, lined and interlined. Doesn't the collar button snugly, and isn't it graceful with its soft outline of nutria? *Sizes 6-12 years.* **Special 23.50**

ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING COATS FOR A LITTLE GIRL combines smocking and nutria fur; this little Empire coat, *as illustrated*, is of broadcloth, very warmly interlined. *Sizes 4 to 8 years.* **Special 17.50**

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Send a Book to Your Soldier Boy in France

Your boy in France is not likely to be home for Christmas, even if hostilities come to an end. His holidays will be spent abroad. Why not send him a book autographed by the members of the family? Following is a list of a few books from our immense stock appropriate for Holiday gifts:

Rab and His Friends, and Marjorie Fleming—*John Brown.*
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Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.
A Christmas Carol—*Charles Dickens.*
On Friendship—*Marcus Tullius Cicero and Ralph W. Emerson.*
True Americanism. Four Essays—*Theodore Roosevelt.*
Christmas Eve and Easter Day—*Robert Browning.*
Evangeline—*Henry W. Longfellow.*
Man Without a Country—*Edward Everett Hale.*
The Greatest Thing in the World—*Henry Drummond.*
The Vision of Sir Launfal—*James Russell Lowell.*
Lincolnics—*Stories and Sayings of Abraham Lincoln.*

Bound in Red Flexible Leather, Each in a Box, 63c.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

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Has Your Table Prison Pallor?

(*Mahogany "Bloom"*)

Shut in Unheated Rooms—Between Seasons—When

Dampness Dulls Polished Surfaces

Our Furniture Polish Brings Back the Daylight

to your dull table or dresser. It is the result of years of experience. Non-injurious, it renovates and removes scratches from varnished surfaces. It does not become sticky or "gummy," requires no shaking and is always ready for application.

We Stand Back of It

The manufacturer has done his part, too. Use this polish as directed and your furniture will take on new life.

A FURNITURE FOOD AS WELL AS A BEAUTIFIER. FOR BRASS, WOODWORK, PORCELAIN, LEATHER, ETC., Pint can, 44c—qt., 73c—½ gal., $1.43—gal., $2.17.

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Men's "Never-Slip-Garter" (M. O. M.) 34c

Made with silk cable webbing—Has satin pad—Is metal protected throughout—Non-rusting. To be had in all plain shades. *This article has been put upon the market at a popular price to compete with the higher priced garters.*

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Store Hours:
Store opens 9:45 A. M. and closes at 6:15 P. M. until further notice.

Men's Bulletin TO-DAY

House Slippers, 98c to $2.89

We have an excellent line of house slippers in a variety of styles and finishes.

COMFY FELT SLIPPERS made of superior quality felt, cut high, with cuff (buttoned), in fawn color, padded heel and soft sole, $2.89. Others cut low, with or without heels; "Felt mules" in gray at $1.69; Wine colored or gray plain slippers, $1.89. Taupe leather soled and heeled felt slippers, $2.39.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, Rear, 35th Street.

Back Again On the Job

Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamps may be bought at all department stores and at hundreds of other places.

ON TO BERLIN.

NOTHING BUTDEFEAT TO CURE GERMANY

Must Be Administered to Insure Penitence, Says British Chancellor.

TWO OBJECTS OF ALLIES

One to Punish Those Guilty of Outrages and the Other to Obtain Reparation for Wrongs Done.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Premier Lloyd George was unable to be present tonight at the dinner in the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords, givey by the Government to the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee. He wrote saying that urgent public business which could not be postponed demanded his attention.

In his absence the Lord Chancellor, Lord Finlay of Nairn, was the principal speaker. After recounting some of Germany's many crimes, he said that the Allies had two objects in this war. One of them was the punishment of those who could be proved guilty of outrages; the other was reparation for the wrong that had been done. The punishment of the offenders, he said, would not be mere penance; it would be the vindication of international morality. No law was of any value without sanction, and unless international law was vindicated the world might look forward to wars in future, with the recurrence of the horrors that characterized the Thirty Years' War.

As to reparation, there were some things that could not be repaired, but there were things for which compensation might be made, such as the devastation of invaded countries, the cutting down of fruit trees, the destruction of coal mines and the havoc wrought upon houses and other property. Every merchant vessel sunk by a submarine ought to be replaced. The Allies, he said, could not allow Gtrmany after the war to start with the advantage of all her merchant service intact, and he trusted that there might be such reparation in this particular matter as would prevent the Germans from reaping advantage from their outrages.

The German people, he continued, must be taught that militarism did not pay. They had identified themselves with the German Government, had exulted in the initial successes of the war and had gloated over the outrages which were committed in their cause. They must be made to recognize that the war was a gigantic crime. Germany was responsible for what had been done by the Kaiser, her ruler.

The people of Germany, said the Lord Chancellor, had never effectually disassociated themselves from what he did. They had glorified in his success and condoned his misdeeds. The only means of bringing home to them what had been done was inflicting upon them unmistakable defeat.

WILSON EXPRESSED ATTITUDE OF ALLIES

Others Approved, but Remained in Background---London Papers Commend Co-operation.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It is understood that President Wilson's latest note to Germany is approved by the Allies and represents, in a general sense, their views of the situation. It has been erroneously assumed that the Allies have been leaving the brunt of the negotiations to fall on Mr. Wilson, but, as a matter of fact, when the Central Powers elected to approach one of the belligerents singly, the others stood aside in the preliminary stages of the negotiations.

Now that the President has consented to submit the request for an armistice to the other belligerents, there is no question that individual action will give place to definitely concerted conduct of the situation and that the recommendation of the Allies' naval and military commanders will constitute the joint terms of the associated powers.

After eulogizing the note of President Wilson as "an admirable statement," The Times expresses satisfaction that it reveals the closest possible agreement between American and British views. The newspaper thinks that at the moment there is no more than a chance that the Germans will ask for an armistice. It insists that the naval and military arms of the service must be ready for such an emergency and must be adamant in imposing adequate terms to make secure the policy of which they are the instruments.

The Times is gratified at the manifest signs of close co-operation between the military commanders on the western front, while "the presence of Colonel House, who has arrived in France, will make for political as well as naval and military co-ordination."

The paper contends that the question of an armistice concerns not only the western powers, but Italy, Serbia, Greece, the Czechoslovaks, Poles, Jugoslavs, Rumanians, and Russians.

"President Wilson must win the hearty approval of plain men everywhere," says The Telegraph. "This sort of language becomes necessary when one has to deal with a people who insist on being evasive and tricky in treating with a plain issue and suffer the unpleasant political malady of being too clever by half."

The newspaper commends President Wilson's correct attitude toward the Allies, and especially welcomes his reference of the matter of declaring an armistice to the military leaders.

The solitary adverse criticism of Mr. Wilson's note appears in The Graphic, which complains of the length of the document, adding:

"At such a crisis bandying words suggests a lack of dignity and creates a loophole for further diplomatic wriggling."

The Graphic, nevertheless, prints a cartoon of John Bull holding a copy of the note and saying to President Wilson:

"That's the sort of stuff to give 'em, Sir."

BRYCE CALLS NOTE CANDID.

Says Allies Must Have Peace in Accord with Victories.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Viscount Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, speaking at a luncheon given at the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee today, said in discussing President Wilson's note to Germany:

"It is the straightest, simplest, and most candid expression of opinion that has been given in my lifetime. If it is one of the great qualities of a friend to be candid, then Germany has a good friend in America. We have the right to insist that the peace shall be in accordance with our military victories."

For Church Notices see next to last page.

SAVES TRANSPORT IN CRASH AT SEA

American Naval Officer Sacrifices His Own Ship to Preserve the Lives of Soldiers.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Only an American naval officer's smart seamanship and quick decision saved a liner from destruction and avoided a heavy loss of life among troops that packed the ship when she was in collision a few days ago with a torpedo boat destroyer. The commander of the destroyer sacrificed his own vessel.

The destroyer was escorting the liner and was, according to custom, zigzagging ahead of her. The warship was just about to make a sharp turn close to the liner's bow when her steering gear jammed.

The situation was critical. There was just a chance that the destroyer had speed enough to get across the liner's course, but the penalty of failure would have been tremendous. She would have crashed into the liner with all of her momentum and the result must have been disastrous. The destroyer might have sunk the liner, and even if she did not do that she must have wrought havoc among the soldiers that crowded her decks.

All this flashed through the mind of the commander and he saw that he could not take the risk. There was only one other course possible, and that he took on the instant. He gave an order for full speed astern, and hoped that his engines would be strong enough to stop the destroyer's headway and pull her back from under the liner's bows.

The commander was sufficiently successful to avoid running into the liner himself, but he could not extricate his own craft. The liner hit her full and ploughed right through her. She cut off the destroyer's bows as clean as if it had been done with a knife and went on her own way entirely undamaged.

Fortunately the liner hit the destroyer forward of her collision bulkheads and her stability was not destroyed. She not only remained afloat, but was able to steam ahead, cautiously it is true, but safely. Much of her tophamper was carried away, including her colors, but a sailor jumped overboard and rescued them. Steaming at about five knots, the destroyer was able to make an English port unaided.

3 AMERICAN AIRMEN ESCAPE FROM ENEMY

Reach Holland After Many Adventures After Breaking Out of Prison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 25.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has spoken to the first American prisoners to arrive in Holland, three aviators of the army who had just escaped from occupied France through Belgium after many thrilling adventures, having crossed the frontier from Belgium to Holland at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning.

All are in the best of health and looking forward to proceeding by the first possible convoy to England in order to join their units and return to the front.

All three are First Lieutenants of the Air Service. Their names are Lieutenant E. Tillinghast of the 17th Aero Squadron, who lives at Westerly, R. I., and came down at Cambrai on Sept. 22; Lieutenant Robert A. Anderson of the 40th Squadron, who lives in Honolulu, and came down near Arras on Aug. 27, and Lieutenant John O. Donaldson of thhe 32d, who lives at Washington, D. C., and came down near Doual on Sept. 1.

Speaking to the correspondent, they said:

"We escaped together on the night of Sept. 26 by breaking through a door of our prison. We then scaled the wall of the prison yard and swam a canal.

"When challenged later by a sentry we told him that it was none of his business where we were going.

"After this we traveled by night, keeping as far as possible from the roads and finding our direction by the stars and by moss on the trees. We arrived at the Belgian-Dutch frontier.

"We spent nine days reconnoiring in order to find an opportunity of crossing the electric wire."

The electric current has only been turned off where the Allies have reached the Dutch frontier.

All three officers agreed that the German soldiers were a much discouraged lot.

CARSON DEMANDS 1870 TERMS.

Wants Allies to Place Guns for Enforcing Peace Conditions.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Speaking at Oxford today, Sir Edward Carson drew attention to Germany's minimum demands when she thought that she was the victor. These included the surrender of Malta, Gibraltar, and the Suez Canal. He heartily concurred in President Wilson's note, saying:

"Today our armistice terms must be the equivalent of Germany's terms in 1870. It was then agreed and provision made that German guns should be placed advantageously around Paris so that the city could be taken at pleasure. Anything less than similar terms for Germany now would involve disaster."

Fourteen Years for Hotel Robber.

Judge McIntyre, in General Sessions, yesterday sentenced Charles Finan, 25 years old, of 244 Ninth Avenue, Astoria, Queens, to fourteen years in prison for his part in the robbery of guests at the St. Francis Hotel in West Forty-seventh Street, on May 16. Finan and three companions, Alfred Johnson, Eugene Price and Edward Cole, who got $12,000 in cash and jewelry by the robbery, were previously sentenced to terms aggregating forty-eight years. The Court complimented Police Captain Frank Peabody for his work in arresting the thieves.

Build up your blood and fortify your body against

Spanish Influenza

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"The Red Blood Builder"

BARON BURIAN OUT; ANDRASSY SUCCEEDS

Hungarian Is Appointed by Emperor Charles as Empire's Foreign Minister.

NEW BUDAPEST CABINET

Apponyi Called as Premier, Following Demand in Diet for Wekerle's Resignation.

BASEL, Oct. 25.—Emperor Charles, according to a Budapest dispatch, has accepted the resignation of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and also of the Hungarian Cabinet, headed by Dr. Wekerle. Count Julius Andrassy, a Hungarian statesman, has been appointed to succeed Baron Burian.

At a meeting of the Hungarian Diet Count Apponyi, Count Andrassy, and the opposition Deputies demanded the resignation of the Ministry. Premier Wekerle announced that, in view of the increasing difficulties of the situation, he would propose to the King a coalition ministry.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Count Albert Apponyi has been appointed Hungarian Premier in succession to Dr. Wekerle, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Politiken of Copenhagen, forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A Basel dispatch states that at a conference of the party leaders of the Austrian Lower House, held recently, Stransky, one of the Czech chiefs, declared that in future all negotiations between the Austrian Government and the Czechoslovak Government must be carried on with the Paris organization. Asserting that he was speaking on behalf of the Czech Union, he said that the Czech Deputies did not consider themselves qualified to open pourparlers with the Austrian Government or with other nationalities in the country.

Jugoslav Deputies made a similar declaration, it is said.

The Vienna correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung was quoted on Wednesday by the newspaper as saying that Austria was not disposed to enter into negotiations with the Czechoslovak organization at Paris, but would deal only with those in Austria.

FIUME REVOLT CRUSHED; HUNDREDS ARE KILLED

Croatian Rebels in Austrian Army Seize the City, but Are Soon Overpowered.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A revolt of Croatian soldiers of the 79th Regiment at Flume has been suppressed by three Austro-Hungarian regiments which arrived from Albania, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

There was hard street fighting at Flume, in which hundreds of persons were killed, the dispatch adds.

BASLE, Oct. 25.—It was announced in the Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Parliament yesterday that the Croatian soldiers of the 79th Regiment at Flume had revolted, seized the city, and destroyed the ralroad there.

Flume, the chief seaport of Hungary, is thirty miles from Trieste and lies at the head of the Bay of Quareno. The chief naval ports of Austria-Hungary are Trieste, Pola, and Flume. Part of the Austrian fleet is based on Flume, and a Whitehead torpedo factory is also in the town, which has a population of 40,000.

Dispatches from Basle on Wednesday reported that the National Council of Slovenes, Croatians, and Serbians was taking steps to form an independent Jugoslav State. The revolt of the Croatian soldiers may have some connection with this movement.

REPORT BOHEMIANS SET UP GOVERNMENT

Ruthenians Also Proclaim a New State, with the Capital at Lemberg.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Oct. 25.—Decisive events are expected from day to day in Austria-Hungary. The alliance with Germany seems to be reaching its end.

Peace demonstrations are taking place daily in Vienna and Budapest. It is reported that a provisional government has been set up in Prague. Dr. Kramarez figures at the head of this Government, which is completely independent fused to send food supplies to Vienna, which is now on the brink of famine.

Vienna journals announce that Count Karolyi, the leader of the opposition in the Hungarian Parliament, whose arrival in Switzerland is imminent, went last Saturday to Prague and had an important and decisive conference with Kramarez. Karolyi, who negotiated in the name of the majority parties in Hungary, probably informed Kramarez that Hungary was disposed to abandon to the new Czechoslovak State the Hungarian districts of Aurocez, Arva Neutra, and Arenczin.

This news derives considerable importance from the fact that in the Hungarian Chamber Karolyi demanded the conclusion of a separate peace with the Allies, the recognition of the Czechoslovak State, the constitution of an independent Hungary with a King of its own, and finally the recall of the Austro-Hungarian troops from the Italian and French troops.

Count Wekerle, the Premier, replied that an announcement to this effect had already been made by the Hungarian Government.

The Czechs have adopted at Prague an order of the day demanding in the same way the recall of Austro-Hungarian troops from the fronts.

On the other hand, the Ruthenians of Galicia have proclaimed an independent Ukrainian State, comprising all the regions of Austria-Hungaria inhabited by the Ruthenians.

The new State, of which Lemberg is the capital, announces that it recognizes no longer the authority of Emperor Charles and the Vienna Government but only that of the International Peace Conference.

Some Czech Deputies have arrived in Switzerland.

CONFER ON REPLY IN BERLIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

from Copenhagen, said that the Cabinet would continue the reforms already undertaken in the government of Alsace-Lorraine, but would not anticipate the solution of that problem. The Foreign Secretary contended that Polish annexation demands were not in accordance with the peace program of President Wilson.

Defends Wilson in Reichstag.

There must be an end to the maxim "Where a German places his foot it is German territory," declared Anton Stychel, a Polish Deputy, in the Reichstag on Wednesday, according to a Havas dispatch from Basle. He asserted that President Wilson was the benefactor of humanity and recalled the vexations suffered by the Poles at the hands of the Germans.

Deputy Haase, minority Socialist, criticised the speech of Chancellor Maximilian as too vague, declaring that Germany could not expect an armistice from it. He added that it would be criminal to hide from the German people the fact that the Hamburg-Bagdad plan had crumbled.

The Reichstag has given the Chancellor a vote of confidence, the ballot standing, 193 to 52, Berlin dispatches received in Copenhagen state. Twenty-three of the members did not vote.

A Havas dispatch from Basle says that when the Lower House of the Prussian Diet resumed its session on Thursday, Count Schwerin, the President, called upon the Deputies to make a united front against the enemies of the country. He said that never before had the Chamber assembled at such a grave hour, with the enemy threatening to strike down the doors of the country.

Sees Crisis for the Kaiser.

Comment on President Wilson's latest note to Germany is beginning to appear in the German papers. A Basle dispatch quotes the National-Zeitung of Berlin as saying:

"President Wilson has answered quickly. Well, if ever Emperor William's invocation that God be with him is in season, it is right now."

The Neueste Nachrichten of Berlin says:

"In spite of everything, we feel that this answer brings us nearer peace."

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin declares that in spite of the opposition of the military party, it is time to make a final declaration regarding Alsace-Lorraine in order to heal the wound in the heart of the French people.

CALLS FOR SCHLESWIG VOTE.

Danish Deputy in Reichstag Demands Fulfillment of Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Emboldened by the German Government's acceptance of the principles of self-determination, laid down by President Wilson, the delegates in the Reichstag from non-German nationalities have begun to clamor for independence. Sensational scenes in the Reichstag, on Wednesday, with the Separatists asserting themselves defiantly, were described in dispatches received here, based on advices from Berlin.

A claim by Deputy Stychel for the independence of the Poles of Prussia was immediately followed by indications of a Danish separatist movement. Delegate Hansen, in the name of the Danish population and of right and justice, demanded the execution of the Prague Treaty, which promised the people of Schleswig a plebiscite to permit them to decide whether they would remain with Germany or return to their former Danish allegiance.

Delegate Ricklin, representing Alsace-Lorraine, created the greatest sensation by pointing out that acceptance by the German Government of President Wilson's fourteen points made the future of Alsace-Lorraine an international question. He gave warning that the proposed autonomy was now insufficient, meaning that nothing short of independence or return of the provinces to France would meet the case.

MANNHEIM PEACE MOB RESISTS MACHINE GUNS

Throws Bombs and Overpowers Police—Soldiers Refuse to Suppress Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The London Times correspondent at The Hague reports that every day brings fresh testimony of the critical situation in which Germany finds herself owing to internal discontent. A man just arrived from Mannheim tells the following:

"Germany is sick to death of the war. I use the words literally, not as a figure of speech. The German is the most credulous of mortals, but his disillusionment is now correspondingly great. Hence the disturbances which are of daily occurrence.

"On Tuesday of last week there was a great meeting at Ludwigshafen, attended by a crowd estimated as high as 15,000 persons. This was a protest meeting against the war, insisting that peace must be concluded forthwith.

"It was followed on Thursday by another meeting at Mannheim, when a resolution was adopted in favor of a general strike if peace was not brought about with the utmost possible dispatch. This meeting, which began at 8 o'clock, produced fiery speeches which increased in violence as the evening went on.

"Every sort of condemnation was uttered of the German statesmen who brought the country to its present pass. The audience, worked up by the rough and ready eloquence of popular orators, reached an extraordinary pitch of excitement. Denunciations of Hindenburg, Ludendorff and Prince Max, in fact, of every one connected with the present ruling powers, came thick and fast.

"At last, when the meeting demanded the overthrow of the present régime and the substitution of a republican form of government, the military intervened. A Captain marched a company of soldiers with fixed bayonets into the meeting and ordered them to disperse the audience.

"Then occurred what I never expected to witness in Germany, for I was present at this meeting. As the soldiers entered, the audience cheered and began to sing the 'Workers' Marseillaise,' many of those present grasping the soldiers' hands. The soldiers, instead of obeying orders, unfixed their bayonets, sheathed them, joined the audience in singing the revolutionary song, and left them undisturbed.

"The Captain, crimson with rage, drew a revolver and threatened to fire on the people; but a man beside him lifted up a chair, and the Captain thought better of it and left the meeting, which lasted until 1 o'clock, when the soldiers went away, fraternizing with the crowd.

"On Friday there was a procession to the Town Hall, thousands participating.

"In all these proceedings women take an active part, being, indeed, more insistent and excitable than the men. Women have got beyond the passive resistance stage. They know where and how to obtain weapons of offense, and came bringing arms with them. Many windows were broken during the demonstrations of the last few days.

"But the great event of the week followed on Friday evening, when an open-air meeting was held. This meeting took place in a meadow adjacent to the town, and as the people returned in a huge procession the police endeavored to arrest its progress. Machine guns were posted, and when the demonstrators declined to obey the order to disperse they were brought into action.

"A regular battle followed. Several women were killed, and many members of the crowd were severely wounded. The police, however, did not have it all their own way. Bombs were thrown by the crowd, killing and wounding some of the police, who were ultimately swept away by the masses of the populace, with whom rested the honors of the day.

"For the moment the military clique seem to have the upper hand, while the people say they are willing to see what comes of the Government's answer to President Wilson. It is under compulsion of circumstances such as I have described that the note has been drawn up. If it does not produce peace in quick time, there will be some interesting developments in Germany, but I do not intend to return to watch them."

WANTS PEACE, LIKE MAX, ON WILSON'S 14 POINTS

Turkish Grand Vizier So Announces and Promises Internal Reforms.

BASLE, Oct. 26.—Turkey will accept peace based on the principles of right and justice laid down by President Wilson, which the new Turkish Government approves, the Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, is quoted in a Constantinople dispatch as having stated in Parliament.

The Grand Vizier's speech was made on the occasion of the presentation of the new Ministry to the Chamber. He said that the Government would grant, without delay, to all elements, not only political rights, without distinction as to nationality or religion, but the right to participate in the administration of the country.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.—Turkey needs a rest from the upheavals of the last four years, Izzet Pasha declared in the Chamber of Deputies at Constantinople on Oct. 19, when the new Turkish Cabinet made its first appearance in the Chamber. Concerning the program of the new Cabinet, he said:

"We have resolved, according as circumstances permit, to send home those countrymen who in consequence of the necessities of war have been removed from one place to another within the country, and are ready to carry out this resolve."

Tam Gets a Hunch

"'Why are they photographing that part of the line?' said the young man.

"Tam liked or disliked people very quickly. He instantly decided that he disliked this young man very much indeed.

"'It's no' for me to tell ye,' he said; 'but, mebbe, it's grawin' auld; or grawin' whiskers; or mebbe the Commander-in-Chief wants to frame it to hang over his bed.'"

Two days later, on account of this "hunch," Mr. Veldstein filled a grave which willing hands had dug for him, and the Intelligence Department gloated over the spy's record.

This new story of the inimitable bird-man, TAM O' THE SCOOTS, is a hummer. Look for it in the November

Everybody's MAGAZINE

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Advance Holiday Sale

MEN'S ROBES $4.50

This practical, useful article will be a most acceptable gift this practical Christmas. Especially this year when a threatened coal shortage will mean colder rooms and bathrooms.

This select lot are made of heavy, warm blanketing, in attractive coloring and designs, cut full and roomy. Made with collar, cuffs, large pockets and girdle.

All Sizes—Small, Medium and Large

The Price is as Attractive as the Quality of These Robes Is Desirable.

One Day Only

NONE SENT C. O. D.

GIMBELS—Men's Store, Main Floor.

"Young America" **$2.50** Hat for the boy who wants to look like "Dad." Yet typically boyish.

"Service" **$1.50** For the little lad that wants to be a soldier boy.

For "6-Yr.-Olds" **$4.95** Dressy little Velours—hat is becoming to 90 boys out of every 100.

These are just a few items from one of the

Largest Assortments of Boys' Hats

in Greater New York, and located on the Fourth Floor at Gimbels

Practically every New Yorker knows the superiority of this GIMBEL Section of Boys' Hats. Visit it tomorrow.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

ANNOUNCE FOR TO-DAY, ON THE FOURTH FLOOR

An Important Special Sale of

Women's Tailored and Fur-Trimmed Suits

At Much Below Regular

47.50 39.50 39.50 39.50 47.50

At $39.50

Strictly tailored, Sports, and Dressy Fur-Trimmed Models, in Silvertone, Velour, Chiffon Broadcloth, Velveteen, and Oxfords. All fashionable shades and sizes, 34 to 44.

At $47.50

Exquisite man-tailored suits in fur trimmed and tailored effects, fashioned of Twill-Back Velveteen, Silvertone, Trico Velour, Suede Velour and Chiffon Broadcloth. Sizes 34 to 44.

Also Several Stunning Models at each price to 50½ Bust.

500 Smart Georgette Crepe Blouses

Regularly $5.00

To-day Special at **$3.85**

All new, crisp Blouses, in eight very charming styles, the most individual shown for Fall.

The *illustration* at right shows a new slip-over blouse, buttoning at shoulder. The model *pictured* at left is in panel effect, trimmed with two-tone embroidery. Colors: Flesh and White, also some of the smartest suit shades.

RING LARDNER'S NEW BOOK

TREAT 'EM ROUGH

FUN IN THE TRAINING CAMPS

Price $1.00 at all book stores

THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO.

NEW HEAT

Solves Fuel Question

Price $12.50

Makes your own gas anywhere. Fits into any coal or wood stove. Cheaper than city gas for cooking and heating.

Agencies Open. Keep This Ad.

See Exhibit Daily.

Kendalite Gas Maker

1211 Broadway, nr. 29th St., New York

Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids

No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

OTHERS are IMITATIONS

NAVY'S 16-IN. GUNS POUND ENEMY LINES

Americans Using Heaviest and Most Destructive Rifles Ever Tried in Land Warfare.

MOUNTED ON RAILWAY CARS

Daniels Describes How the Idea Was Developed and Huge Equipment Built Under Rush Orders.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 24, (Associated Press.)—American sixteen-inch guns, manned by American bluejackets co-operating with the French, began firing upon German railroad centres back of the Serre-Oise front on Wednesday. The Americans directed their shells against railroad supply stations and junctions in the region of Vervins and also in the vicinity of Rozoy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Secretary Daniels today confirmed the reports that American naval guns, sixteen inches in calibre, were now in operation on the western front and gave some interesting details concerning them.

The guns are manned by officers and bluejackets of the American Navy operating under the command of Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, who was formerly director of gunnery exercises and engineering performances, and is one of the best gunnery experts of the navy. The first party of officers and men with the expedition reached France on June 9. The first shipment of material left the United States on June 20. The entire organization was completed and ready to move to the battlefront in France in August. This battery went into action for the first time on Sept. 16. It has continued in active operation since that date.

"These guns," said Secretary Daniels, "were originally intended for the new battle cruisers, but a change in the design of the cruisers left the guns available for other use, and as there was in the navy no immediate need for them afloat, Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, recommended that they be placed on railway mountings for land service with the armies in France. He felt that if these guns could be placed upon railway mountings that would make them readily mobile, like the British and French naval guns of smaller calibre, they would prove a valuable adjunct to our artillery forces overseas, and he was directed to proceed with the design and construction.

Biggest Mobile Guns Ever Used.

"The American naval guns throw a heavier projectile and have a greater muzzle velocity than any previously placed on a mobile shore mounting.

"From the first it was seen that in order to make the project successful the railway battery must be made completely mobile, so that it might operate without being based at any one particular spot. For this reason, it was necessary to provide not only the railway cars mounting the guns, but also locomotives and cars sufficient to accommodate all the operating personnel of the expedition, together with the ammunition, repair shops, cranes, stores, and miscellaneous material.

The final plans and specifications which were prepared at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, under immediate supervision of the bureau, by Captain A. L. Willard, Commander Harvey Deland, and the bureau's designing draftsman, G. A. Chadwick, were completed in less than thirty working days, being ready for submission to the bidders about Jan. 25, 1918. Large mounts were to be built, capable of taking these big calibre guns, each mount with its accessories to be operated as an independent train. The equipment included locomotives, gun cars, ammunition cars, crane cars, construction, sand, timber, berthing and kitchen, fuel, workshop and staff radio cars, cars for officers, battery headquarters, and miscellaneous purpose cars.

"The locomotives built for this purpose were standard consolidation type with four pairs of drivers. The weight of the engine alone is approximately eighty-three tons and the weight of the tender approximately fifty-six tons.

"A form of pit foundation is provided to enable the guns to be fired at high angles of elevation. The removal of the gun from over the pit formation and its restoration to complete mobility are but the work of a few minutes. The entire mount is covered with armor plate, 1,600 square feet of plate being required. By shifting the position of the gun mount on the tracks the gun can be brought to bear on any desired target and the proper angle obtained.

"When the first gun car was completed last April, gun and mount were put through the severest tests and showed accurate fire at much further ranges than had ever before been possible with projectiles of such large size. There was then only one proving ground in the United States, that at Sandy Hook, N. J. owned by the War Department, capable of permitting ranging at extreme distances, and this was utilized for the proving tests.

Equipped with Special Trains.

"The car equipment is unusually complete. One car is a complete machine shop, with every facility for repairs, with blacksmith forge and anvil, lathes, shapers, grinders, and drill presses. Ammunition cars are heavily armor-plated. The kitchen cars have complete cooking and serving apparatus; the berthing cars have folding bunks for the men, and other cars carry complete sets of spare parts.

"Every effort was made to secure rapid construction, work being begun the day the contracts were awarded. The Baldwin Locomotive Company built the engines and the Standard Steel Car Company the box cars. The huge steel girders were fabricated by the American Bridge Company, some of the plates being so large they could not be produced at its Pencoyd works and had to be manufactured in Pittsburgh. Work at all these plants proceeded night and day, and the material and completed mounts and cars were produced in record time. Many of the important parts of the gun mounts were made at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, which worked under forced draft and had its part of the work done ahead of schedule, as did the other builders.

"The first gun mounted complete left the Baldwin shops on April 25, 1918, in charge of Captain T. A. Kearney, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Ordnance, and Lieut. Commander L. B. Bye, also of the bureau, for the Army Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, where the tests were made in the presence of officers of the army and navy and of the allied Governments.

"As soon as the manufacture of the material was well under way the task of assembling and training personnel for the expedition was begun. Rear Admiral Plunkett was placed in charge of the expedition, and under his direction the force of officers and men necessary was built up. The officers were drawn both from the regular navy and Naval Reserves and the men, for the most part, were taken from the Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago.

"The training of the men was carried on intensively and in a manner calculated to secure a thoroughly efficient force. The men responsible for the work of erection and operation of these mounts in France were trained by employing them as inspectors at the various plants actually manufacturing the material for the project, so they became thoroughly familiar with every part and with the method of fabrication. The men serving the guns in action were trained at the Naval Proving Ground in the proper method of handling the heavy projectiles and powder charges, as well as in the actual firing of the gun. Others were given training at the Army Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, in the installation of the pit foundation; also in practical work in track laying, track repairing, and other essentials of railroading that are necessary in the operation of the guns."

For Church Notices see next to last page.

GERMANS' VIOLATION OF RED CROSS PROVED

British Capture Ambulance, Marked with Geneva Insignia, Which Contains Ammunition.

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 25, (Associated Press.)—The British Army has now obtained absolute proof that the Germans are violating the rules of civilized warfare in respect to the use of the Red Cross, as for some time has been suspected.

In yesterday's operations the Fifth Army captured a German ambulance which, engaged in carrying ammunition, bore the Geneva Red Cross.

The vericle was found to be loaded with explosives and the capture was considered so important that sentries were immediately posted to make certain that no one touched it until photographs of it could be taken for future reference.

FREE VOTE DEMANDED FOR SUBJECT PEOPLES

Mid-European Declaration to be Signed Today — Jugoslav Envoy Protests Map.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—With all its aims clearly defined, the conferences of the Democratic Mid-European Union, which have been going on in Independence Hall, ended today. Tomorrow a new Declaration of Independence will be proclaimed here for these small, oppressed nations.

Nothing short of an absolute plebiscite can be accepted for the new States, it was declared today by Professor Masaryk, President of the council. He also said that there must be a vital minority representation.

Discussion of boundaries caused some discord among the delegates and led to heated arguments, and the threat by Hinco Hincovich, a Jugoslav delegate, to withdraw from the conference, after he had torn to shreds a small map showing the location of each nation's territory.

It was explained by the President of the council that the map had been brought into the conference room merely for the purpose of enlightening Americans. He also said that the draft was not an official one.

Much interest was created by the arrival of a delegate from Jerusalem, representing the Jews in Palestine. Telegrams were read from various racial groups in this country congratulating the council on its work.

The signing of the declaration will be done with a gold pen. There will be two copies on parchment, one for President Wilson and the other to hang in Independence Hall. The document will be signed for the subject races as follows:

Czechoslovaks, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk; Poles, T. M. Holinski; Jugoslavs, Hinco Hincovic; Uhro-Ruthenes, Gregory Zatkovitch; Ukrainians, Miroslav Sichinsky; Rumanians, Captain Vasile Stoica; Italia-Irredenta, Giovanni Amaglia; Greeks, Christo Vasilkaki; Lithuanians, Thomas Narusoutchius; Albanians, Christo Dake; Zionists, Ittamar Bon Avi.

TO MR. WILSON'S MOTHER.

Tablet at Her Birthplace in Carlisle, England, Proposed.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It is proposed to place outside the Lowther Street Congregational Church at Carlisle a tablet bearing the inscription:

"The mother of President Woodrow Wilson was born at Carlisle. Her father, the Rev. Thomas Woodrow, was minister of this church from February, 1820, to June, 1835."

CHANG HSUN PARDONED.

Signs of Growing Reconciliation of Sections of China.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Oct. 25.—Chang Hsun, leader in the imperial restoration last year, has been pardoned. The pardon was delayed owing to the threat of exposures by Chang Hsun.

PEKING, Oct. 23, (Associated Press.)—General Chang Hsun was pardoned by Presidential decree on the recommendation of General Tsao Kum, Special Commissioner in charge of the investigation of the affair. General Tsao-Kum referred to General Chang Hsun's services on behalf of the republic and pointed to the fact that the accused man's followers had been pardoned.

When the republican troops overwhelmed the monarchist forces, after the boy Emperor abdicated, Chang Hsun found refuge in the Dutch Legation in Peking and remained there.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Cable advices from Peking today said that the policy of reconciliation of the new President of China, Hsu Shih-chang, had met with considerable success. Hostilities have ceased and the leaders of the southwestern provinces, who have been opposing the Central Government at Peking, have sent delegates to confer with the new President. The progress of the conference, according to these advices, had been satisfactory to both sides.

GEDDES REACHES LONDON.

Cables Washington His Admiration of America's Enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. — Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has arrived safely in London, returning from his special mission to the United States with members of the Admiralty staff.

The British officials are back at the Admiralty just in time to participate in consideration of the question of what armistice conditions, if any, shall be offered the Germans.

A message from Sir Eric came today for the four-minute speakers, thanking them for transmitting the Trafalgar Day resolutions adopted by some 30,000,000 Americans gathered in theatres and moving-picture houses.

"It is the tradition, privilege, and pride of the British Navy to have borne the brunt of the sea warfare against the enemy," said the message," and there is no part of that duty which it carries out with greater zeal and personal affection than that of conveying and escorting your splendid soldiers across the Atlantic.

"Ever since the first day when the forces of the United States joined the Allis, we have been proud to share with your navy our hourly perils and anxieties, and, on behalf of the Royal Navy, I wish to assure the people of the United States that we on our part admire and appreciate more than we can express the wonderful enthusiasm of the great American people for the common cause, an enthusiasm which I have personally had the pleasure of witnessing lately in your country, which cannot fail to insure the complete victory of the Allies."

RETAIL COAL PRICE FIXED.

Dealers Will Handle Small Lots at 42 Cents a Hundred Pounds.

The question of taking care of the tenement coal trade, or the buyers of 100-pound lots, was settled yesterday at a conference in the Mayor's office between the Mayor, State Fuel Administrator Delos W. Cooke, and City Chamberlain Alfred J. Johnson. While nothing was given out officially regarding what was decided upon, it was said that hereafter small lot coal would be handled through the regular dealers. The allotment of coal for this trade is about 25,000 tons a week.

Under the plan agreed to, it was said, the dealers would dispose of the 25,000-ton weekly allotment at the rate of 42 cents a hundred pounds. Assurance was given that the coal would be forthcoming. The dealers were enabled to fix 42 cents as the price because they depend upon their regular trade for the bulk of their profit.

TWO FRENCH ARMIES STRIKE TO WIN GUISE

Debeney and Mangin Join in Converging Drive in Oise-Serre Region.

FOE'S DISCIPLINE FAILING

Captured Orders Show Collapse of Morale Inspired Severe Measures.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Oct. 25.—While the allied armies in the north are forcing the pace and marking decisive direction of the general movement, the French, American, and other forces in the centre and south of the battle line have a task perhaps less sensational, but equally hard and equally important.

This is to harass the enemy by day attacks around the crescent from Guise to Dun-sur-mese, to draw constant reinforcements thither and to obtain positions from which, when a fresh German retreat begins, an effective pursuit can at once be made.

It is a stern, swaying struggle for the Germans dare not allow their line to be broken at the centre and the desperate resistance of the von Hutier, von Ebenhardt, von Mudraw, and von Finem armies may also be dictated by the idea of keeping up appearances till the armistice question is settled.

It is a curious position, for while the Allies are sustained through an effort, unsurpassed even in this war, by the sure thought of coming victory, the German battalions, in holding out and counterattacking, as they do with great determination, have no comforting hope of any kind, and one supposes that such a situation cannot last long.

The armies of Generals Debeney and Mangin began this morning a new converging attack towards Guise and Marle, that is—between the Oise and the Serre. Several salients over the Oise and its canal in the Guise sector have been established, but so far they cannot be enlarged. From north of Aibemont the front runs toward the Serre river, Peron, a tributary of the Serre. The French hold Villers-le-Sec and are near Pleinesive and La Ferté and Chevresis, where tanks are serving admirably. The marshy ground where the Peron enters the Serre is peculiarly difficult, but Mangin now holds the south bank of the latter stream to near Toulis, three miles south of Marle, and touches the drainage canal at Pierrepont, which village was carried this morning.

On Gouraud's front the village of Ambly Fluery, east of Rethel, was captured this morning with a hundred prisoners.

In fighting east of Vouziers the Czechoslovak detachment has shown much valor.

Oct. 23.—While General Gouraud's and General Pershing's forces hammer at the eastern pivot of the German retreat, while the British advance in the north and laumat at the centre, the rest of the Generals Mangin and Guillaumat at the centre, the rest of the armies are consolidating their organization preparatory to a fresh development of the allied plan of campaign.

The offensive has now been maintained for three months without a break—an achievement which goes far to account for the great reversal of fortune in this period. It may be certain that Marshal Foch will not let go the proved advantages of continuous pressure, and that the prodigious machinery of the army service is being pushed forward onto the newly taken ground as rapidly as possible.

What now of the enemy? I have spoken of his still formidable numbers. What of his spirit? We know beyond doubt from the statements of prisoners and letters found on the battlefield that there has been a marked fall of morale. Further than that generalizations are worthless. But on specific points we have evidence that cannot be questioned.

There lie before me, for instance, several secret circulars of the General Staff on the relaxation of discipline in the armies.

On Sept. 3 Ludendorff issued instructions on "the subject of the sensible increase of complaints from the interior of men on leave from the front who produce an unfavorable impression by declarations bordering on high treason and provocation to disobedience."

Such acts, says the Chief of Staff, dishonor the soldier and demoralize the community, and men guilty of them must be severely punished.

From a circular issued by the late Minister of War, General von Stein, on July 22, it appears that troop convoys were even then hotbeds of insubordination.

"On all sides," he said, "we witness cases of grave insubordination toward the heads of convoys, escorts, station commandants, and military police." The disobedience often went to the extent of open resistance.

The measures to be taken against this evil were "vigorous discipline" before the departure of a convoy, stronger escorts, continuous surveillance, and the threa of "mos severe punishment." No man in a convoy must carry ball cartridges, and resistance must be suppressed by force of arms.

On Aug. 9 General Ludendorff indorsed these measures. "Only the prompt and energetic action of all the officers," he says, "can save us from the grave danger arising from this ever-increasing lack of discipline."

These documents are clear evidence, so far as they go. There are others of which one cannot say more than that they show the anxiety of the army chiefs as to the effect upon their men of the demands for an armistice.

On Oct. 13 Hindenburg issued the following telegram:

"The political events of the last few days have produced on the army, and particularly on the body of officers, a profound impression. It is my duty to support the Government instituted by his Majesty. I approve the chief proposals.

"The German Army has this superiority over all others, that its officers have never engaged in politics. We shall all hold firmly to this principle. I count on the confidence accorded me in happy days being now again affirmed."

Apparently the chief fear at this moment was that the vain prospect of peace would delay the efforts of the armies. Accordingly the Crown Prince telegraphed to his staff commanders: "It gives me occasion to recall my order under which every officer becomes responsible when he loses a position or modifies without express directions his lines of resistance."

Finally, on Oct. 14, the General Staff telegraphed:

"The diplomatic negotiations with a view to a termination of the war have commenced. Their conclusion will be more favorable in proportion as we keep the army solidly in hand, maintain the ground won, and harass the enemy. These principles must now guide the conduct of battle."

Doubtless the bluff must be kept up to the last moment.

Idle Trust Funds

There is no excuse for having trust funds idle.

Our First Mortgage Participation Certificates are legal investments for Trustees.

They provide an investment for the exact sum desired, whether it is large or small, and just now they pay 5%.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

OUR GAS SHELLS DEADLY.

Fumes Penetrate Even Latest German Masks, Says Major Duffy.

In a lecture at the Society of Chemical Industry, 52 East Forty-first Street, Major H. W. Duffy of the British-American Anti-Gas Service, last night said the American gas shells being used against the Germans were deadlier than those of the enemy and would penetrate any gas mask the Germans had so far invented.

Through personal observation, the Major said, he had found hundreds and hundreds of the enemy dead from the effects of American gas shells and all of the victims wore gas masks of the latest German design.

Dr. Jerome Alexander of the Entertainment Committee of the society read resolutions condemning German war and business policies and advising a boycott against all goods made by the enemy after the war.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

The Men's Clothing Department

is specially featuring

Men's Ready-to-wear Sack Suits

at $28.00, $35.00, $40.00 to $65.00

the assortment embracing Suits designed to meet every possible everyday need.

The materials used in making these Suits are those sanctioned for Autumn and Winter wear by the leading creators of fashions for men. The tailoring is equal to custom work. The prices speak for themselves.

The Department is located on the Sixth Floor.

(Thirty-fifth Street elevators)

Stern Brothers

WEST 42D AND 43D STREETS

MEN'S CLOTHING PRICES

Kirschbaum Clothes at Especially Low Prices

ALL along the line—from $22.50 to $75—these Kirschbaum suits and overcoats are offered at very close prices . . . . We prefer a wide clientele to a wide profit—a narrow profit to a narrow clientele.

AND THE PRESENCE OF THE KIRSCHBAUM NAME IN EVERY GARMENT PUTS THE SUBJECT OF QUALITY BEYOND THE REALM OF DOUBT OR DEBATE

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

Saks & Company Announce
Beginning This Morning

A Sale of

Imported Silk Cravats

The Best That Europe Has Produced in Several Years

Special at **$1.85**

¶ The luxurious Silks in which these cravats are tailored were woven in Switzerland. They have never been excelled, nor even approached for their beauty of design and coloring.

¶ They are in Chinese blue with black; a deep orange with black; rich soft hues of green in combination with black and a shading of brown; and a host of other effects so rare that only he who *sees* can begin to appreciate their superiority to anything before shown in cravats of a highly distinctive character.

Very important is the making of each of these scarves—they have been tailored with all the care that could be shown in producing a fine tailored suit.

Men's Fine 'Kerchiefs, 6 for $1.65

¶ Soft and sheer, with colored borders and colored initials; also white with white or colored initials. Splendid for gift purposes.

Attend the Army Aviation Carnival Saturday, at Belmont Park, L. I. It will be the most wonderful sporting event in years. Proceeds to purchase athletic equipment for our air squadron. *Admission $1.00.*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

300 Corduroy Suits For Boys

With Extra Knickerbockers

Less Than Current Wholesale Prices

$8.75

Sizes 6 to 18 years.

Sturdy Suits for school and knock-about wear; coats serge lined; trousers lined throughout.

A large selection of other Suits, $13.50 to $22.50.

Boys' School Overcoats

Double breasted Ulster style with convertible collar, belted backs; sizes 7 to 18 years, **$15.00** to **$22.50**

Fourth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Sale of Black Dress Satin

at $2.68 per yard

to take place to-day (Saturday)

will offer splendid value in 40-inch All-silk Satin, soft-finished, lustrous and extremely handsome.

IN BLACK ONLY

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

HARVARD LIKELY TO MEET PRINCETON IN GRIDIRON BATTLE NEXT MONTH

Health hints:

Many men now avoid the cars and are finding how good the walking is. A little longer to reach business, but the time spent outdoors is a health investment.

If you reside in Brooklyn no finer walks exist than the footpaths of the bridges. And just across City Hall Park is our Warren Street store.

If you come from Jersey the uptown exit from the Hudson tube lands you almost at the door of our 34th St. store, and Broadway or Fifth Avenue are excellent footpaths—up or down.

Same via Pennsylvania Terminal from Jersey or Long Island.

All Westchester County and New England land at the Grand Central Terminal and there you are ready for a stroll down either Fourth, Madison or the "Avenue of the Allies." You start close to our 5th Ave. at 41st St. store (with a 42nd St. entrance), and pass Broadway & 13th St. near Union Square, with its Battle Ship Naval Recruiting Station.

The shopping facilities are as good as the walking.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

HARVARD PREPARED FOR PAIR OF GAMES

Crimson to Meet Princeton at Football in Contest for War Work Fund.

PLAN BATTLE FOR CAPITAL

Georgia Tech and Pennsylvania May Meet at Washington in December Affray.

Harvard will probably play at least two important football games in the United War Work Campaign next month, and one of the games will undoubtedly be played against Princeton. The scene of the game will be either at the Stadium in Cambridge or at the Polo Grounds. Secretary William Roper of the general committee will confer this morning in Cambridge with President Lowell of Harvard, when the matter will be definitely decided.

Mr. Roper said yesterday that the Council of National Defense was cooperating with the committee in getting the colleges into line, and that the War Department had stated its willingness to allow the colleges to play any game which would not interfere with the military duties of the students. As the War Department has allowed the college football players forty-eight hours' leave at week ends during the month of November, it is now plainly up to the colleges to offer their services.

Another game which is being planned will probably bring together Cornell and Syracuse at the Syracuse Stadium. As these teams have not met in many years, the resumption of relations will undoubtedly prove a strong attraction. Still another big game which is in the wind is the Pennsylvania-Georgia Tech contest, now being considered for Washington on the first Saturday in December. The climatic conditions will be ideal and there is no doubt that the national capital will welcome the great gridiron attraction.

The committee will announce its full list of ten games on Monday, and it is certain that three of the events will be played at the Polo Grounds.

The first real college football clash of the season is scheduled for South Field this afternoon, when Columbia will play the officers' eleven from Camp Merritt. This will be Columbia's first test, as the Merritt eleven is made up of many former college players.

Rutgers will meet a formidable opponent in Lehigh at New Brunswick, although Sanford's strong eleven should have no trouble in adding another victory to its string. Service elevens will be prominent in the other games scheduled for this afternoon. Fred Walker's Newport Naval Station team will have its hands full when it goes against the navy eleven at Annapolis. Coach Dobie has been handicapped all season by influenza and other causes, but his team is perhaps the best trained in the country.

Pennsylvania will play the League Island eleven at Philadelphia and Charley Brickley's Army Transport eleven of Hoboken will play Syracuse at Syracuse. At Braves' Field, in Boston, the Camp Devens team will play Boston College. Lafayette is also scheduled to play Muhlenberg, but this game, like others which are on the bill, may be canceled on account of the influenza epidemic.

DEMPSEY TO BOX WILLARD.

Will Spar or Fight Champion for War Work Campaign.

Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, Salt Lake City heavyweight, yesterday notified James W. Coffroth, boxing promoter, that Dempsey would willingly oppose Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, in a bout for the United War Work Campaign Fund.

Dempsey, his manager said, would either spar or fight Willard any number of rounds, in this city, Philadelphia, or Chicago. These three cities were mentioned by Kearns as the only logical places for a bout between the two heavyweights.

Dr. George J. Fisher, director of the Y. M. C. A. athletic work for the soldiers, informed Promoter Coffroth that he would do everything in his power to bring Georges Carpentier, heavyweight champion of Europe, and Jimmy Wilde, English flyweight titleholder, to this country for the campaign bouts.

Promoter Coffroth dispatched a telegram to Willard informing him that New York was the logical place for a bout, and advising that the only dates available are Nov. 16 and 26 at Madison Square Garden.

COLUMBIA IN FIRST GAME.

Camp Merritt to Furnish First Football Opposition.

Columbia is primed for an auspicious start in its football season, which begins today, when the S. A. T. C. 'Varsity eleven kicks off against the Camp Merritt eleven on South Field. Although the team will be without the services of Houlahan at half back, Fred Dawson expects it to defeat the Merritt eleven.

The practice yesterday was confined to light signal work with a short dummy scrimmage. Zychlinski played at full back and Shaw and Daly were at half backs, while Robb was at quarter back. Moderello was back in his place at left guard and Parkes played the same position on the other side of the line, with Fargo at centre. Robson and Kraus were the tackles, while Stevens and Forsythe were the ends. It is probable that this is the way Dawson will line up the eleven against Merritt today, although he was not quite decided upon it last night.

The Merritt team will have on the firing line many players who won renown on college teams before they entered the service. Lieutenant J. T. Sullivan, who was an all-America end at Colgate several years ago, will play one of the end positions and O'Sullivan, who was a crack player on the Princeton freshamn team last year under Dawson, may be at the other end. Lieutenant W. W. McGay who, as full back at Amherst three years ago, was one of the best punters and kickers of field goals in the East, will be in the game, as will Lieutenant Klinger, a former Penn State end; Aikens of the Oregon Aggies, Zeeman of Wisconsin, Preston of Chicago, and Wilcox of Cornell. The team has been handicapped by a lack of practice, but it has great potential strength.

PRINCETON TO OPEN SEASON

Tigers to Play Interunit Game at Palmer Stadium.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 25.—Princeton's football league season opens tomorrow afternoon in Palmer Stadium, when the Navy Pay School will meet the Aeronautical School in the first of six games for the Princeton championship. The league includes three teams—the Aviators, Paymasters, and a combination of the Army and Navy units of the university.

While the Army and Navy branches combine for the league series, they will also have separate teams for the climax of the season on Thanksgiving Day, and this promises to be a hotly contested battle, for there is great rivalry between the two service units.

The league schedule, just announced, includes six games, all in Palmer Stadium, as follows:

Oct. 28—Aviators vs. Paymasters. Nov. 3—Aviators vs. University. Nov. 10—Paymasters vs. University. Nov. 17—Aviators vs. Paymasters. Nov. 24—Paymasters vs. University.

LAYTON STILL HOLDS LEAD.

Has Won Six Games In Tournament at Daly's.

Though forced to divide yesterday's two blocks, John Layton retained his lead in the three-cornered pocket billiards tournament at Daly's Academy. Layton defeated Joseph Concannon, New York State champion, in the afternoon block by a score of 100 to 30 in eight innings. Layton had a high run of 29, while Concannon's best effort netted him 19.

In the evening Concannon earned an even break for the day's play by defeating Layton 100 to 83 in nine innings. Concannon made a run of 28 and Layton had one of 30.

Layton has a commanding lead in the tournament now, with a record of six victories and two defeats. Concannon has won three and lost three games, while Charles Harmon, Pennsylvania champion, has had five defeats with only one victory.

Hal Coleman Beats Isaacs.

Despite a 50-point handicap, Hal B. Coleman defeated M. Isaacs last night in the Riverside Handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Fuller's Academy. Coleman, playing for 250 points against Isaacs's 200, required twenty-three innings to make his necessary score while Isaacs was scoring 73. Coleman had high runs of 60, 37, and 53, and averaged 10 20-23. Isaacs had an average of 3 7-22, with a high run of 16.

High Schools Clash Today.

The first scholastic football game of the season will be played on the Polo Grounds this afternoon when the elevens of De Witt Clinton High School and New Utrecht High School clash. The contest is scheduled to commence at 2:30 o'clock.

GLOOMY GUS UPSETS TALENT AT YONKERS

Comes from Behind to Defeat Favorite in American Ace Handicap.

The bulldog courage of O. C. Rasch's Gloomy Gus enabled him to defeat a speedy field in the American Ace Handicap, which was the feature of the Empire City card yesterday. Among those opposed to the son of Ogden was the fleet-footed Koh-I-Noor, which has been winning races by big margins recently, and her startling form among selling platers led to her being installed favorite in the handicap, while Gloomy Gus was second choice. Salvestra, Matinée Idol, and Minto II., the other starters, also were well supported.

Minto II., another thoroughbred gifted with early foot, made the trouble for Koh-I-Noor which led to her crushing defeat. The Arlington filly never was allowed to take the commanding lead which she enjoys, and Minto II. kept her so busy in the run along the back stretch that she had nothing left for the end of the mile and a sixteenth.

Robinson was content to trail with Gloomy Gus in the early part of the race, but moved up into third position at the far turn. Minto II. was still going strongly, but when Robinson called on Gloomy Gus for his real effort at the head of the stretch he rushed by the leader, to score handily by two lengths. Salvestra, which also had run a waiting race, had enough left to beat Minto II. for the place, and Matinée Idol also led the sadly beaten favorite home.

Mrs. J. E. Davis's Ophelia showed a sterling performance when she came back after her vigorous race with War Bennant on Thursday to capture the first race, for two-year-old fillies, at five and a half furlongs. Ophelia was a lukewarm favorite, as the rumor spread that she was sore after her effort of the previous day. Her supposed lameness never was in evidence after the rise of the barrier, for Ophelia shot to the front and set a hot pace for the Coe entry, Herodias and Polygon, to follow. Mr. Coe had depended on Herodias to take the measure of Ophelia but when that filly gave way in the stretch Robinson brought Polygon up with a rush, and she finished only a length behind Ophelia, with her more fancied stable companion in third place. Ophelia's time of 1:06 has only been beaten once during the meeting.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-old fillies, nonwinners of four races other than selling, purse $943.33; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06.

Ophelia, Mrs. J. E. Davis's b. f., 115 pounds, by Senseless-Ghent Azalea, 3 to 2, 8 to 5, and 1 to 4. (G. Walls).....1
*Polygon, W. R. Coe's b. f., 110, by Polymelus-Ste. Claire, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4. (F. Robinson).....2½
*Herodias, W. R. Coe's gr. f., 110, by The Tetrarch-Honora, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4. (L. McAtee).....3
Maggie Maitland, Marmite, Scoots, and War Kiss also ran. Alphea, Kiss Again, Ballet Dancer II. and Lady Mary scratched.
*Coupled as W. R. Coe entry.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, nonwinners of two races since May 15, selling, purse $943.33; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44 3-5.

Gex, R. Dwyer's ch. g., 5 years, 123 pounds, by Bachelor's Button-Genny, 9 to 20 and out. (J. Loftus).....1
Jack Mount, G. C. Walsh's br. g., 4, 112, by Amadis-Catana, 6 to 5 and out. (E. Haynes).....2
Ninety Simplex, J. P. Hayes's ch. g., 6, 112, by Marathon-Flash of Lightning, out for third. (F. Robinson).....3
Bar One, Bantry, and Hondo also ran. Intriguer, Puts and Calls, Prim Harry, Wild Thyme, Dandy Dude, Whippoorwill, Woodthrush, and First Troop scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, claiming handicap, by subscription of $10 each, with $943.33 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:10 3-5.

Adele, James Murphy's br. f., 3 years, 109 pounds, by Burgomaster-Elizabeth D., 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and even. (L. McAtee).....1
Whippoorwill, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. c., 3, 110½, by Ciambala-Nightfall, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5. (F. Robinson).....2
Everest, Brookside Stable's b. c., 3, 122, by Ben Brush-Aggie Marden, 1 to 2, third. (L. Lyke).....3
Golden King, Langden, Mae Murray, Breeze, Josefina Zarate, Socony, and Nominee also ran. Paddy, Thistle, Wisest Fool, and Blue Devil scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—American Ace Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $1,045.83 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 4-5.

Gloomy Gus, O. C. Rasch's br. c., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Ogden-Happy Kate, 18 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3. (F. Robinson).....1
Salvestra, Meadow Brook Stock Farm's b. f., 108, by Watervale-Niketa, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. (A. Shuttinger).....2
Minto II., C. Pellowes's b. g., 4, 117, by Sundridge-Miss Ronald, 3 to 1, third. (T. Rice).....3
Matinee Idol and Koh-I-Noor also ran. Star Master, Hank O'Day, and Kashmir scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $1,043.84; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:06 3-5.

Woodtrap, D. Cunningham's ch. c., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Trap Rock-Woodvine, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3. (H. Erickson).....1
Air Man, C. F. Winfrey's br. h., 5, 110, by Waterboy-Colonial, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5. (L. Lyke).....2

Rumea, T. M. Cassidy's b. h., 6, 110, by Voorhees-Chiffi, out for third. (A. Shuttinger).....3
Piedra and Puts and Calls also ran. Harwood II., Kingfisher, Madame Curie, Jack Mount, Woodthrush, and W. H. Buckner scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds, nonwinners at this meeting, claiming, purse $943.34; about six furlongs. Time—1:10 4-5.

Tiger Rose, Brookside Stable's br. f., 105 pounds, by Bannockburn-Sebastiana, 3 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5. (L. Lyke).....1
Blue Devil, W. R. Coe's ch. c., 100, by Tredennis-Blue Tit, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5. (H. Myers).....2
Goldvale, F. Burlew's br. f., 103, by Watervale-Rock of Gold, 4 to 5, third. (R. Troise).....3
Tippler, Bright Lights, Tailor Maid, Asterisk, Bonstelle, Sky Man, Misericorde, and Syrdarya also ran. Hindoostan, Under Fire, Wisest Fool, Summer Sigh, Umbala, Loyal Peter, Clare Boothe, and John Powers scratched.

Weather, cloudy; track, fast.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year-olds, claiming; about six furlongs. Paddy, 113 pounds; Turf, 108; Pasamena, 108; Golden King, 106; Bathilde, 103; Thistle, 102; Jane Mary, 102; Irish Lady II., 102; Oenone, 100; Malice, 99; *Liberty Star, 98; *Our Nephew, 98; Poor Butterfly, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Champion Handicap, for 3-year-olds; about six furlongs. War Marvel, 123 pounds; Tuscaloosa, 113; Balustrade, 111; Thunderclap, 110; War Spirit, 108; Over There, 107; Thunderstorm, 106; Star Realm, 106; Maggie Maitland, 104; Ballet Dancer II., 104; Young Adam, 100; War Zone, 100; Thistledon, 100.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Jack Mount, 118 pounds; Kingfisher, 111; Everest, 110; Torchbearer, 110; Irregular, 109; Columbine, 106; Bar One, 105; Orderly, 105; Intriguer, 100; Wild Thyme, 102; Chester Two, 101; *Kebo, 100; *W. H. Buckner, 98; Golden King, 97; *Miss Kruger, 97; Poor Butterfly, 96; *Irish Lady II., 91.

FOURTH RACE.—Yorktown Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. Naturalist, 128 pounds; George Smith, 127; War Cloud, 122; Star Master, 118; Corn Tassel, 107; Picket, 106; Kashmir, 100; Dorcas, 98; Daddy's Choice, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, selling handicap; one mile and seventy yards. Koh-I-Noor, 123 pounds; Gex, 117; Snapdragon II., 112; Daddy's Choice, 110; Game Cock, 108; African Arrow, 106; Thunderclap, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 2-year-olds, conditions; five and a half furlongs. War Cry, 114 pounds; Wisest Fool, 114; Different Eyes, 114; Tickletoe, 114; Tapaquer, 114; Venetian Boy, 114; Drummond, 114; Goaler, 114; Loyal Peter, 114; Leading Star, 114; Delaware, 114; Ditta's Beat, 114; War Mask, 114; Lady Mary, 111; Stiletto, 111; Courcelles, 111.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

RIDDLE GETS STAR RIDER.

Loftus Signs Up to Pilot Horses of Quaker Owner.

Johnny Loftus, the premier jockey, will ride next year for the Glen Riddle Stable, owned by Samuel D. Riddle of Philadelphia. For the past season Loftus has been under contract to A. K. Macomber, the Californian, who states that after the end of the present campaign he will not race until the war is over. Mr. Macomber's contract with the jockey expires on Nov. 1, and Mr. Riddle lost no time in arranging terms to suit the rider.

The salary to be paid is not announced, but it is no secret that Loftus received the most flattering offer made to a rider in recent years. The Glen Riddle Stable promises to be formidable on the turf next season as it contains one of the largest collections of high-class yearlings in the country.

CUBAN CHESS STAR OUTWITS CANADIAN

Morrison Never Able to Keep on Even Terms with Capablanca in Match.

When play in the third round of the masters' chess tourney was in progress at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon most interest on the part of the spectators was centered upon the games between the Cuban and Canadian champions, Capablanca and Morrison, on one board, and the struggle between the French champion, Junowski, and the new Western champion, Kostich. As early as on the fifth move Morrison, playing black in a queen's gambit declined, gave up a pawn and never was able to get on even terms in the further progress of the game. The more so as Capablanca conducted the attack in really masterly style. Morrison resigned at his thirty-second move.

The fight between Janowski and Kotich, also a queen's gambit declined, the Parisian playing the white pieces, was uneventful from start to finish, a draw being agreed upon after forty-nine moves.

The game between Chajes and Black, a three knights' opening, took a very interesting turn, in the course of which Black allowed both his knights to be forked by a pawn, in order to avoid the loss of one of these pieces he preferred to take the exchange, and so the middle game was reached, Chajes having the advantage of two knights against one rook, Black, however, having also gained a pawn out of the transaction.

Chajes won the game with Black in the evening session after 38 moves, and thereby tied Capablanca for first place with a score of 2½—½.

The score after three rounds follows: Capablanca and Chajes each 2½—½; Kostich and Morrison, each 1—1; Black and Janowski, each ½—½; Marshall, 0—3.

A. P. Roth In Final Round.

A. P. Roth defeated Robert Ruhlander one up in the semi-final round of the tournament for the Cooper Cup among members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday.

West Virginia Turns Down Game.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 25.—West Virginia has refused Rutgers' proposition to play football in New York Nov. 2, because no practice has been held here since Oct. 5, and the present outlook is that none will be held before Nov. 1.

ANDERSON AND BOYD WIN.

Defeat Smith and Clark in Match at St. Albans.

Fitting together well as partners, Carl Anderson and Tom Boyd, the Fox Hills "pro," defeated Gordon Smith of Mount Vernon and Jack Clark of the home club 3 up and 7 to play in a thirty-six-hole match at the St. Albans Golf Club yesterday. It was not until the latter part of the early round that Anderson and Boyd managed to shake off their opponents by winning the last three holes, which enabled them to start the afternoon session 3 up.

Individually, Boyd was the best in the afternoon round, the Fox Hills professional getting around in 76, which was about ten strokes better than his morning effort. Anderson had 85 and 80, Clark 85 and 86, and Smith 87 and 86. The winning pair had a best ball of 75 and 73 as against 81 and 82.

LAST DAY
EMPIRE CITY RACES
(YONKERS & MT. VERNON)
TODAY (SAT.)
Yorktown Handicap
Champion Handicap
and 4 other Superb Contests
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
Special Race Train leaves Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:30 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon on Sat. at short intervals, from 11:35 A. M. to 2:45 P. M. All trains stop at 125th St. Also reached via Lexington and Jerome Ave. Subway, or West Farms Subway to Mott Ave., transferring to Jerome Ave. Subway, or via 6th and 9th Ave. "L" to Jerome Ave. Subway, thence by trolley from Woodlawn Station.
Grand Stand $2.20. Ladies $1.65, Including War Tax.

Special in the Men's Shop Today

Essential to tuck into that week-end bag, at a great saving *if bought today.*

MEN'S TAN CAPE GLOVES—very fine quality kid. Purchased before the prices advanced. *Regular 2.25 grade*
Special 1.85

MEN'S MADRAS SHIRTS—neat woven or mercerized stripes—soft French cuffs. *Regular 2.00 to 2.50 grade*
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MEN'S WOOL HALF-HOSE—very soft and comfortable. Black, navy, brown, green and khaki.
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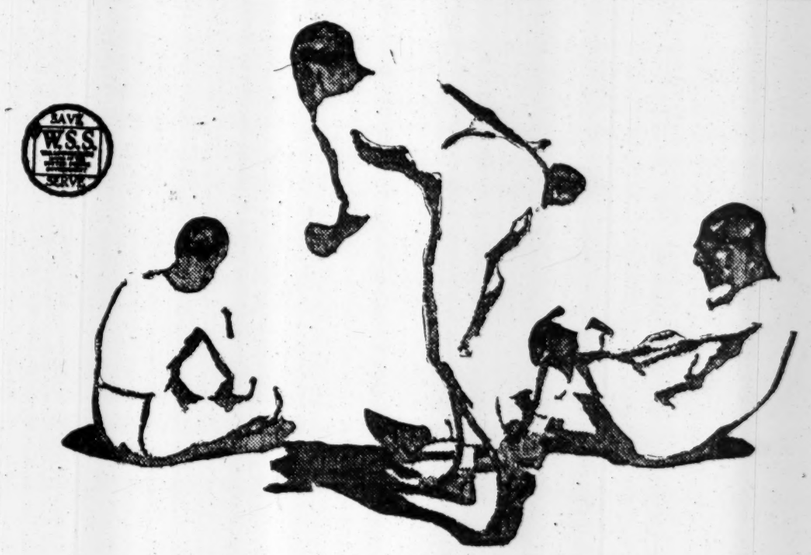

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Your Superior dealer's name and Superior Union Suit Guide for this season, containing samples of light, medium and heavy weight cotton, lisle and worsted fabrics sent free on request. The Superior Underwear Company, Piqua, Ohio.

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Men's Winter Suits
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An offering made in spite of present market conditions which would not permit us to duplicate these Suits at this price at wholesale.
Dark Worsted Suits
Fancy Mixtures
In all sizes and particularly good styles.

Men's Winter Overcoats
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Full Silk Lined With Velvet Collar
A Chesterfield model in plain Oxford greys, tailored in a manner that reflects itself in perfect fit and shape-retaining qualities.
It is a model that is "in good standing" for business and dress wear both.
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ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS
PLUNGE 65,000 GALLONS ARTESIAN WATER

CROOKS COME AGAIN AND ARE REFORMED

'Not With My Money' Is a Faint, Far-Off Echo of 'Wallingford.'

SEVEN MILLIONS AT STAKE

Lowell Sherman, Carroll McComas, and Beverly Westmore Are Fatally Handicapped.

NOT WITH MY MONEY, a comedy in four acts by Edward Clark. At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Graham ..... Basil West
Colored Waiter ..... Dyke Thomas
"Dicky" Foster ..... Lowell Sherman
"Penknife" Clay ..... Walter Wilson
Amy Legrande ..... Carroll McComas
Mrs. Wheeler ..... Cecelia Griffith
Rosalie ..... Peggy Coudray
Angelica Butterfield ..... Beverly Westmore
Henry Porter ..... Carl Gerard
Mortimer Gayling ..... William Robyns
Mr. Cooley ..... Robert W. Smiley
Mrs. Cooley ..... Minnie Milne

Granted a sufficiently imbecile set of boobs, anything is possible to the stage crook. The heroine of "Not With My Money" is a young heiress who advertises in the newspapers for a trusty and capable agent to manage a charity fund of $7,000,000. And, though her family and legal adviser mildly protest, she drives full speed ahead with her high design.

It must be added that Mr. Edward Clark's hero also shows an unusual amount of confidence—quite unprecedented in fact—in the case of a confidance man. He never for a moment suspects a detective's trap, or anything like that, but goes right to it. His confidence is rewarded by complete success. After a five-minute interview the fund of seven millions is put in his hands, with a legally drawn power of attorney.

And so we come to the problem of reforming our crook hero—always the ticklish point in this sphere of endeavor. Wallingford, it will be remembered, having hit at last on a frame-up that proved a sound business proposition, realized that honesty had become the best policy and hired a crew of detectives to keep him from any further transgression. Mr. Clark's hero also finds that his crooked device is appreciated. And here again is demonstrated the advantage of his dealing with imbeciles. The proprietress of the seven millions, even when apprised of his true character, believes in his reformation and continues him in his post as trustee.

Let us not deny that the power of true repentance is mighty, nor despair of reformation even in the most inveterate criminal. To despict these things, however, requires sincere and profound characterization, and a dramatic craftsmanship of the highest order. Of such qualities Mr. Clark was quite void when he wrote this play. The best that can be said of the piece is that, like his previous and far abler offering, "De Luxe Annie," its dialogue is often brightly written. Many of the lines brought instant and hearty laughter.

The honors of the performance went to Walter Wilson, who made the part of a minor crook very effective and laughable. As the crook hero, Lowell Sherman was hopelessly handicapped by the absurdity of the main action. The same may be said of the leading young women, Carroll McComas and Beverly Westmore. The pity of it all was greater because Mr. Sherman, Miss McComas, and Miss Westmore are endowed with personalities of great attractiveness and a command of their art which, with any possible material, is capable of excellent results.

PAUL WEST DISAPPEARS.

His Cap Found on a Paris Bridge—Message Hints of Suicide.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Paul West, a New York writer, who came to France as a Red Cross worker, has disappeared. His cap was found on a Paris bridge. With it were two cards. One was addressed to Captain R. T. Townsend, and on the other was written in French:

"When this is found I shall be dead."

West's health has been bad, and he was to have sailed for America this week.

Paul West, well-known as journalist, playwright, and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1871, and was graduated from the Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y., in 1888. In July, 1895, he was married to Miss Jane V. Carrigan of Cambridge, Mass., and she and a daughter and a son survive, the latter being a member of the crew of a yacht engaged in submarine patrol in European waters. The family formerly lived at 817 West End Avenue, but Mr. West sublet his apartment before he left for Europe last Summer and Mrs. West and daughter are said to be living in East Fiftieth Street.

Mr. West was engaged on Boston newspapers for several years, and came to New York as a member of the editorial staff of The New York Sunday World in 1898, remaining in this position until 1911.

Mr. West was the writer of "The Man From China," "The Pearl and the Pumpkin," "The Love Waltz," "At the Waldorf," "Birdland," "The Twentieth Century," "The Song Shop," "The Red Petticoat," and other musical comedies, besides adapting and collaborating on many others. He was also the writer of more than 300 published songs, and more than 100 motion picture plays, including "War," "Crooky," (for Frank Daniels,) "The Victim," and "The Wrong Girl." His books included "Short Letters of a Small Boy," "The Innocent Murderers," (collaborating with William Johnson,) "The Widow Wise," "Bill," "In Our School," and "Dime Novels of an Office Boy."

Concert for Blind Fund Gets $4,000

Gabrielle Gills, the French soprano, sang for the benefit of the Permanent Blind Fund yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall in place of Maggie Teyte, who was unable to appear. George Copeland, pianist, added several encores to the program, and the house was filled by subscribers who paid about $4,000 the fund.

Marvin Maazel's First Recital.

Marvin Maazel, a young pianist who has appeared at the Metropolitan, gave his first recital in Aeolian Hall last evening. He is a youth of genuine musical gifts, as displayed yesterday in Bach-Busoni chaconne, the Brahms-Paganini variations, pieces by Chopin, Liszt, and Russian composers, and a Strauss-Godowsky waltz.

MUSIC NOTES.

Gilbert & Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance" will be the next production by the Society of American Singers at the Park Theatre, where it will take the place of an intended revival of "Martha."

Genia Fonariova, Sophie Brasiau, Adolph Bolm, Serge Prokofieff, and Kurt Schindler will appear Tuesday at the Brooklyn Museum in a concert at the opening of an exhibition of pictures by Boris Anisfeld.

Claudia Muzio has been added to the volunteers for the Navy Relief Society's benefit at the Hippodrome on Sunday, Nov. 3, when she will be the only civilian to appear except Enrico Caruso.

Caruso, Scotti, and Amato will act as judges at a Neapolitan song contest arranged by Alfredo Salmaggi and others, to take place Monday evening, Nov. 4, at Carnegie Hall.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Robert B. Mantell will begin his engagement at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Nov. 4. He will first appear in "Richelieu."

Lumsden Hare is associated with William A. Brady in the presentation of "Peter's Mother," which will be seen at the Playhouse next Tuesday. He will also have the leading role.

For Church Notices see next to last page.

TO CHECK TAX LIEN SALES.

Mayor's Committee, Because of the War, Would Postpone Them.

As a result of disclosures concerning the disposal of property on Long Island at tax lien sales the Mayor's Committee on Taxation through its Chairman, Nathan Hirsch, and its counsel, Samuel S. Breslin, obtained an order yesterday to show cause why William E. Luyster, Treasurer of Nassau County, should not be restrained from holding a tax sale for the period of two years. The order is returnable next Friday in Mineola. Accompanying the papers was an affidavit by Anton J. Wettach of New York, and Rockville Centre, who set forth that the sale would cost the county from $30,000 to $40,000 and that among the persons whose lots will be offered for sale are many men now in the army and navy who will be unable to pay taxes. He also stated that many lots were owned by families of dependents of soldiers and sailors and that they would be unable to pay.

Felix Reifschneider, United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of New York was the only witness yesterday at the inquiry being conducted by the committee before Magistrate Appleton in the Municipal Term Court. Among the cases he cited was that of the sale of about five acres owned by Mrs. Mary Helen McKenzie, widow of Captain McKenzie, who was a wealthy shipbuilder of Brooklyn. The property was at Locust Valley near Piping Rock and when a tax of about $60 was not paid because Mrs. McKenzie never knew it was due, the land was sold to A. E. Harvey of Flanagan & Harvey, Mineola. Associated with Harvey and Eugene L. Flanagan was David Bandler, the Commissioner said. The three of them sold for $50,000 the five acres of Mrs. McKenzie to Frederick B. Pratt. Only $60 had been paid for the property, the witness said, and suit is now pending in the Supreme Court for its recovery. The witness gave many other instances of tax sales as at present conducted in Nassau County. He testified that J. Hunter Lack of Brooklyn, had to pay to David Bandler $2,100 to get back property that was sold for $200 back taxes.

GAFFNEY GOES TO CLINTON.

Quickly Transferred from Sing Sing to Dannemora Prison.

Legal obstacles raised a week ago by Vincent Gaffney to delay his return to prison were disposed of yesterday by Judge Malone in General Sessions, and the gang leader was take nto Sing Sing by Sheriff Knott and several depuites.

Gaffney pleaded not guilty when arraigned yesterday on an indictment charging him with a felony by escaping from the Tombs. His attorney asked the Court to have it noted on the record that the plea was entered with specifications of insanity on behalf of his client.

Judge Malone then issued a bench warrant, to be held by the prison authorities until Giffney's present sentence expires, calling for his arrest and trial on the indictment. When Gaffney started for Ossining his mother, Mrs. Mary Gaffney, gave him money and clothing.

Two hours after Gaffney entered Sing Sing two automobiles left the prison and ran at high speed to Harmon, three miles north of the town, where a guard of six men from the State Constabulary, under command of Lieut. John Walton, joined them. One of the men in prison garb was Gaffney. He was shackled to a negro prisoner, and both were on their way to the Clinton prison at Dannemora, where refractory prisoners are sent.

TO HOUSE ARMY NURSES.

Two Large Buildings Taken as Adjunct to Old Greenhut Store.

Two large buildings on the lower west side have been taken over by the War Department to house the nurses and men attendants of the base hospital to be established in the former Greenhut department store building, Sixth Avenue, Eighteenth to Nineteenth Streets. For the nurses the Government has obtained through Alfred E. Marling, from the Martin estate, Trowmart Inn, covering the block fronting on the south side of Twelfth Street between Hudson and Greenwich Streets. The men attendants will be housed in the eleven-story Cluett Building at 19 to 23 West Eighteenth Street, leased from George Stugard of Ohio. The Greenhut Building was leased last May through Joseph P. Day, for the duration of the war and one year after for a hospital. It will provide accommodations for about 4,000 patients.

Priscilla Dean to Marry Aviator.

The Universal Film Company yesterday announced that Miss Priscilla Dean, one of its stars, was engaged to Lieutenant Eddie Rickenbacker, the American aviator. Miss Dean met Lieutenant Rickenbacker two years ago when he was a driver of racing automobiles, according to the announcement, and became engaged to him about the time he entered the army. The actress is 20 years old and has appeared in the leading rôle in a number of featured photoplays.

Trust for the Cantacuzenes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—In a deed filed for record today creating the "Cantacuzene trust," Mrs. Julia Dent Grant Cantacuzene and her husband, Michael, Prince Cantacuzene, whose residence is given as Kiev, Russia, but is now residing at Osprey Point, Fla., conveyed to Honore and Potter Palmer, Jr., trustees, the property at 1,415 South Michigan Avenue. The property is valued at about $135,000, and the trust is created for the benefit of the grantors and their children. The trustees are to manage the property and pay the rents therefrom to Princess Cantacuzene and husband during their life, and to their children thereafter.

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The discomfort of hearing unfavorable comments upon one's complexion, and of realizing that one's skin is unsightly, can possibly be prevented by Resinol Ointment, which not only helps heal a sick skin, but helps protect a healthy one. Aided by Resinol Soap, it helps to remove eruptions, excessive dryness or oiliness of the skin, and enables one to have a complexion that causes compliment instead of unfavorable comment.

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CLOCKS CHANGE TOMORROW

Return to Solar-Time Basis After Daylight Saving Period.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—All clocks in the United States should stop for one hour at 2 A. M. Sunday, Oct. 27, and then again take up the procession of the hours.

The country will then be back upon a sun-time basis after its first seven months of the daylight saving experiment. Some minor difficulties in transportation and industry will be involved in the return to normal time, but for most persons the change will mean nothing more than an extra hour of sleep on Sunday morning, a belated return of the hour they lost in March, when clock hands were jumped forward sixty minutes by act of Congress.

Adjusting railroad train movements proceeding over the time-changing period will present the most difficulty. Director General McAdoo has authorized a general order on the subject by which trains will continue their progress until reaching a station, and there be held one hour. At the same time the complicated system of train orders and schedules is such that the railroad administration general order specifically charges local managements to use their own discretion and to protect train movements by other methods if they find it necessary.

Munroe Must Pay Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman decided yesterday that when George W. Munroe, comedian, returned to live with his wife, Mrs. Anna H. Munroe, after she had divorced him in 1912, she became his legal wife, although no marriage ceremony was performed, and that she is now entitled to a decree of separation on the ground of abandonment with $45 a week alimony.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE ORDINARY DECENCIES"

"WE FIND," said a writer, "that life without such things is so drab as to be intolerable." He was speaking of what we call the "ordinary decencies" of existence, soap, hot water, table linen, service, etc.

Fortunately, we Americans have not yet been brought to the point of foregoing the "ordinary decencies." To win this war, we have shown that we are willing to make almost any sacrifice. But our common sense tells us that until there is pressing need, we should neither impose upon ourselves nor our neighbors conditions that make life drab.

While we are able to laugh and know the meaning of healthy happiness, the theatres are doing their share to meet our needs. They are affording blessed relaxation to men and women worn by extra work and anxiety, they are cheering the spirit of men on leave, and best of all, perhaps, they are bringing pleasure into the lives of the younger generation for whom these are indeed dark days.

No small part of the pleasure in theatre-going is your location in the theatre itself. McBride's is here that you may know the most pleasure there is from the time you decide on the play to the falling of the curtain.

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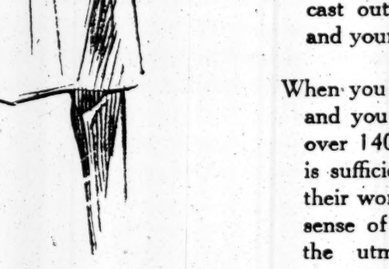

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AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT. NOTE DIFFERENT OPENING TIME OF EACH THEATRE TO AVOID TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. at 8. Matinee TODAY at 2. PASSING SHOW OF 1918. Sunday Night Concert AL JOLSON AND BIG BILL

CENTRAL Theatre, B'way and 47th Street. Phone Bryant 17. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30. ALICE BRADY. Returned to the Spoken Stage in FOREVER AFTER

Sunday Night Concert AL JOLSON AND BIG BILL

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15. FIRST MATINEE TODAY. NORA BAYES In a New Musical Play | LADIES FIRST

39TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. FIRST MAT. TODAY 2:30. Edward Clark's Comedy, Not With My Money with LOWELL SHERMAN. Thursday's Tickets Good Tonight.

PLAYHOUSE Beginning Tues. Eve. At 8:30. William A. Brady, Ltd., Presents PETER'S MOTHER. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BIJOU 45, W. of B'way. Evs. 9:00. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. "COMPLETE SUCCESS."—World. H. B. WARNER in "Sleeping Partners" | with IRENE BORDONI

COMEDY 41, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15. Oscar Wilde's Greatest Comedy An Ideal Husband

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. A STITCH IN TIME | A Happy Play —with— | IRENE FENWICK

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. "Affords Kalich an admirable vehicle for her art at its best."—N. Y. Times. Bertha Kalich in THE RIDDLE: WOMAN

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings at 9. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. WILLIAM Collier in NOTHING BUT LIES. "Would make a sphynx smile."—Alan Dale.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD IN FRIENDLY ENEMIES

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 9:00. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. Marjorie Rambeau in "WHERE POPPIES BLOOM"

Loew's 7th Av. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. "Eyes of Youth" with Alma Tell. Next Week, "Parlor, Bedroom & Bath."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. Patrons are requested to be in their seats at the advertised time of the curtain's rise.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY PRE-EMINENT. LAUGHTER AND MELODY AT ITS UTMOST | THE GIRL BEHIND THE GUN

ROOF ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC with WILL ROGERS. Phone Bryant 240

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:45. Matinees TODAY & Wed., 2:20. CYRIL MAUDE | In C. Haddon Chambers' Comedy Masterpiece | THE SAVING GRACE

HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, W. 43d St. East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Thurs., 2:30. The Eve. Sun says "Miss Chatterton is Bewitching." HENRY MILLER RUTH CHATTERTON in a comedy by "PERKINS" Douglas Murray

VANDERBILT West 48th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. Mr. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in "THE MATINEE HERO."

LIGHTNIN GAIETY. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

COHAN & HARRIS THEA., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Today. Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written. 3 FACES EAST

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'y. 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Bryant 392. Mat. Today, 2:15. The Saucy Star and Gayest Music Play. MITZI in "HEAD OVER HEELS." "THE SURE FIRE HIT."—Eve. Journal.

GREENWICH 7th Av. & 4th St. Evs. 8:30. Village Theatre Mts. Today & Thurs. 2:30. MR. & MRS. COBURN in THE BETTER 'OLE

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Nights 8:15. Mats. 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES. LAST POP. MAT. TODAY, 2:15. Ziegfeld Follies

CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed., 2:15. FIDDLERS THREE

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs., 2:20. "DADDIES" "Will Appeal to Every One."—World.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Tel. Bry. 37. Last Matinee TODAY, 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES. GOING-UP! The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation. Beginning MOND., OCT. 28 SEATS NOW. JOHN CORT Presents GLORIANNA. The Rainbow Division of Musical Comedies, with ELEANOR PAINTER AND STAR CAST

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. 25-50c. D. W. GRIFFITH'S "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

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Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Today. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE. Last 2 Times. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1. Mon., Nov. 4—David Warfield in The Auctioneer.

PARK Theatre, Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evs. 8:15 and Mat. Today 2:15. Society of American Singers OPERA COMIQUE. Matinee Today ..... CARMEN. Tonight ..... MME. BUTTERFLY

French Theatre du Vieux Colombier 65 W. 35th. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Today & Th. 2:15. This Week Le Mariage de Figaro. ALL NEXT WEEK ..... BLANCHETTE

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Evg. at 8:15. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, "He Comes Up Smiling." 4 Harmony Kings. Reserved Seats. Wheeler & Moran. Giuliani 4, 6 others. 25, 35, 50

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:00. Popular Prices. THE BOSTONIANS with Frank Finney.

Police Band plays Sunday 7:45, Grace Meth. Ch., W. 104 st. Col. Dr. Balmer speaks.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lee Shubert & Jutte Opp Fawcham Present FREEDOM. The Curtain will rise at 8:15 SHARP. No one will be seated during the first scene, which is very important.

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ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30. CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE. BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 'N' EVERYTHING

CENTURY THEATRE—TOMORROW NIGHT "BUFFALOES" ALL-STAR PERFORMANCE. Smoke Fund Benefit 367th Infantry

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JOHN BARRYMORE In TOLSTOI'S "REDEMPTION"

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Phone Bryant 40. Mats. Today & Wed.

48TH ST. THEATRE, East of Broadway. Phone Bryant 178. NEXT MON. EVE. AT 8:30 SEATS NOW. The Big Chance With MARY NASH and a Star Cast, Incl. JOHN MASON & CYRIL KEIGHTLEY

SHUBERT Thea., 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. SOME TIME with ED. WYNN. MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE

Maxine Elliott's 39, nr. B'way. Evs. 9:00. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. TEA FOR 3. Refreshingly New; It Sparkles.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. Mr. and Mrs. SIDNEY DREW in KEEP HER SMILING. 100th Performance Next Wed. Mat.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evgs. 9:00. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. UNDER ORDERS

SELWYN WEST 42d ST. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. JANE COWL in "Information Please." PLAYER-PLAY-PLAYHOUSE DE LUXE

CASINO Thea., B'way & 29th. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD."

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today at 2:15. Highest Price Orch. Seats, Evgs., $1. EXPERIENCE. Next Week, Wm. ROCK & Frances WHITE & Co. SUNDAY CONCERT—1:30 to 11:30 P. M.

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Aeolian Hall Tomorrow (Sun.) Afternoon at 3. Oct. 27 at 3. AGAIN: The Brazilian Pianiste —GUIOMAR— NOVAES. Beethoven Sonata; Schumann Fantastic Pieces; Chopin and Paderewski (75c to $2). Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, MON. AFT., OCT. 28, at 3. HARRY ANDERTON —PIANIST— Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Oct. 29, at 8:15. World's Greatest 'Cellist MAURICE DAMBOIS. 75c to $2.00. Mgr. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

CARNEGIE HALL Sunday Aft. at 3 NOV. 3. AMERICAN DEBUT OF Thelma Given. American Violiniste. Pupil of Prof. Auer. Tickets Now at Box Office, 50c to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Steinway Piano. Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, THIS AFT. at 2:30. HEIFETZ. Tickets 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Now at Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL TO-DAY AT 3. EUGENE BARITONE RECITAL. BERTON. Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50. Steff Piano. Management DANIEL MAYER.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE. TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVE., at 8:15. YVETTE GUILBERT. Direction Daniel Mayer. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15. SONG RECITAL. GRAVEURE. M'sement Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Next Mon. Eve., Oct. 28, 8:15. AUGUSTA COTTLOW. PIANO RECITAL (STEINWAY).

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1918.

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THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S ill advised and most untimely attempt to stir up a partisan strife against the President lends justification to Mr. WILSON'S appeal to the country to express its confidence in the Administration by returning a Democratic majority in both houses of the next Congress. The President's appeal is unusual. It has its obvious risks. To say that the election of a Democratic Congress would be a vote of confidence in the Administration connotes the opposite theory that by electing a majority of Republican Senators and Representatives the country would vote want of confidence. The President's action is bold, for the event is uncertain. But his boldness is the measure of the importance he attaches to securing in the next Congress a majority control in sympathy with his policies and purposes. Should the House and Senate pass into Republican control as the result of the election, he feels, and the behavior of Republican leaders, like Mr. ROOSEVELT and Senator LODGE, justify him in that feeling, that thenceforth legislation and all action would be "taken amid contest and obstruction."

The President candidly gives credit to the Republicans in Congress for support in the prosecution of the war; they "have unquestionably been prowar." We think he lays too much stress upon the, after all, not very frequent occasions when they have shown themselves to be "anti-Administration." He feels that they have sought to take the conduct of the war out of his hands and "put it "under the control of instrumentalities of their own choosing." Their efforts to do that have not been very determined, they have never had any chance of success. It must be remembered that the Republican Party is very well organized, that in its membership partisan feeling runs high. Was it not to be expected that the Republicans would now and then bestir themselves to estop the Democrats from getting all the credit accruing from the successful prosecution of the war?

That is not the sole question, it may not be the most important. A Republican majority in both houses might at times be obstructive, perhaps unpleasantly so. But we doubt that they would let partisanship betray them into failure of duty. Upon the great issues, the questions upon which the vigorous carrying on of the war will vitally depend, their patriotism and American spirit would guide them against the unpardonable blunder of carrying obstruction to the point of danger. Both the great parties are made up of patriots.

It is the construction which our friends abroad, and particularly our enemies abroad, would almost inevitably put upon a defeat of the Administration party in the coming Congressional elections that is chiefly to be feared. Here in the United States we know that the election of a majority in the Senate and the House would not be an expression of want of confidence in the Administration in the parliamentary sense. It would not have the implications which attach to a vote that causes the fall of a Ministry. The country is very evenly divided between the two leading parties, and local interest or local pride in a favorite candidate might easily prevail in a sufficient number of districts to give the majority to the Republicans which there would be no warrant whatever for viewing as an expression of the country as a whole against the Administration. We could not hope that this opinion of such a result would obtain abroad; certainly not in enemy countries, where they would take great comfort from their belief that the war policies of the present Administration had been repudiated by the country. We might be put to great cost and effort to overcome that impression.

Of some shortcomings in Democratic Congressional leadership, notably in the House, the country is not unaware. There are corrections and compensations, for the good sense of the membership in both branches of Congress averts the more serious consequences of error. But those are matters which concern ourselves, the election of the Congressional majority in sympathy with the President's purposes is a matter of concern, not to ourselves alone, but to the brave people of those nations to whose aid we have sent two million soldiers and many billions of money for their financial support. That is a very grave matter, one on which the President lays much stress. It bulks enormously larger than any petty occasions for criticism of those responsible for war legislation in the present Congress. This is the great issue of the election which the people should keep steadily in view, that support should be given to the President, that his appeal for a House and Senate, sympathetic, not obstructive, should have a loyal response.

The President has declared that "politics is adjourned." If his earnest request that the country give him needed support in Congress is considered to be a re-entry of politics, let the blame rest upon the Republicans who have forced him to take that course. In 1808, not the President to be sure, but the responsible leaders of the Republican Party, made such an appeal on the ground that, although the Spanish War was ended before the elections, the country must show an undivided front against the enemy. Mr. WILSON has tenfold the justification for his appeal that the Republicans had in that year. And Mr. ROOSEVELT'S exhortation "to the representatives of the American people "from one ocean to the other" to testir themselves against the acceptance of principles of peace already approved by our people, by the nations united with us in the war, which the enemy powers have already pledged themselves to accept, the good faith of that pledge having been put to the test by the President, is reason enough in all conscience for Mr. WILSON'S outspoken presentation of grounds for asking the country to assure him of the support during the next two years of a Congress "in "sympathy with the attitude and "action of the Administration."

"FORWARD!" SAYS VORWAERTS.

Vorwärts, a somewhat too well-known organ of the German Government, has done a great deal of first-class acrobatic political work for its employer. It has been bitter against annexations, and has howled joyously for the supposed achievement of German world domination. Strong must be the stomach of a faithful organ. For the moment, a tinge of irony, rather unusual in the assumed candors and inspired confessions of that voice of democratized autocracy, gladdens the reader. The immortal moment to realize the great hope of the Hon. Artemus Ward of Baldinsville is come to Germany. You folks who are so eager to fight to the last man in the last ditch, why don't you go and do it? "At the front," writes Mr. RICHARD DEMEL in Vorwärts, "only men should serve who would rather die than accept an ignominious peace." Dear old Pan Germans, mapmakers of Middle Europe, collectors of Naboth's vineyards, looters of other people's property, professors, writers, members of a hundred leagues, passers of a million ferocious resolutions, gentlemen of long-tailed coats and decorations multiform, irreconcilable enemies of other than a German peace, you who have been bellowing against any form of peace that would not gratify your elaborate passion for robbery, now is the time to go and fight for your convictions.

There was a time, it seems, when German soldiers, too liberal and not sufficiently orthodox in their opinions, had to die to carry out the theories of the pragmatical professors and doctrinaires and militarists obsessed with remaking the map of Europe and Asia and Africa. "The time has gone by," says Mr. DEMEL in this hour of bitter confession, "when the trenches should be used for punishment." Anybody who thirsts for fight when the hopelessness of fighting against inevitable defeat is so clear to national consciousness, should rush to the trenches and get his fill of fighting.

When irony like this illuminates what sometimes seems the hopeless density of the German mind, we may feel that the ultimate hour of German clinging to a forlorn hope has almost struck. Hear Mr. DEMEL again. He writes like a man whose intellectuals are yielding reluctantly in his midst, who sees no Christmas geese fluttering down from the Pan German heaven of Cockaigne to cheer his larder. "Appeal should be made," he writes, "to every man working at "home, in the war zone or occupied "districts, who feels ready for fighting in the front lines, whatever his "age, his health or his training." "Then," he goes on to say with perhaps too evident an acridity, "the "front would be so strong that one "machine gun can fight against ten "enemy mortars, one cannon and ten "tanks."

In other and plainly implied words, the German Government, whatever may be its present nature and composition, tells the unyielding Pan Germans that, if they are absolutely resolved that there must be no talk about peace save on their terms, it is time for them to go to the front.

NEXT!

Which will be the next to quit the Central Alliance, Austria or Turkey? Turkey has been actually defeated in the field, Austria has not; yet Austria is visibly breaking up, and a constant crackling of explosions in every quarter of the "ramshackle Empire" leads us to expect anything at any moment. Turkey is obviously helpless and doomed, and wildly desirous of peace, even though no kind of peace is in sight that does not mean her virtual destruction. But we do not hear any explosions from the Ottoman Empire; we hear only of her "acceptance of President WILSON'S terms," and Germany and Austria have both taught us that that is a phrase to be accepted with many reservations.

However, it must be remembered that we know in a general way what is going on in Austria and do not know at all what is going on in Turkey. We have had very little idea of what went on in Turkey at any stage of the war. Our ignorance of Bulgaria was so pronounced that her collapse took us by surprise, and we knew more of Bulgaria than we did of Turkey. Turkey must still have some military power, for the British army in Mesopotamia has not yet found the moment for moving forward, though the Turkish armies in Syria have been scattered to the winds.

Another thing to be remembered is that Germany has more power to fool the Turks than she has to fool the Austrians. When the Bulgarian Army surrendered, we are told, it actually believed that the Kaiser had ridden in triumph through Paris and that the German army was besieging London; so little did Bulgaria know about what was going on in the world. Turkey must be even more ignorant; perhaps she believes that Washington has fallen. We must suppose that the men at the head of affairs know more than that, but the men at the head have excellent personal reasons for holding to the German alliance as long as they can. Famine and sheer inability to continue fighting may be the only argument that will prove decisive with Turkey, though, on the other hand, the frequent declarations in favor of peace may indicate a popular discontent that is rocking the throne of Young Turkey.

Some time ago TALAAT Pasha, in one of these peace declarations, made the mystifying statement that peace should be arranged because "all had been achieved that was possible." In fact, the German Army was then on the run, Austria was caving in, and Bulgaria was surrendering. It did not seem a time to talk of achievements. Was TALAAT Pasha talking to a people who did not know of any of these things, who believed that Germany had "achieved" the conquest of France and England, and might therefore reasonably stop? In that case, the downfall of the Ministry takes on even more significance than it appeared on its face to have; for it was due to the discontent of a people who believed themselves victorious, not beaten. In fact, this deception is a two-edged sword, for the Bulgarians must have thought, the Turks must be thinking, that it is strange victorious Germany does not send them any aid. The Turkish armies are pulverized by the British and chased by the Arabs, and yet "victorious" Germany, with one foot, they are told, in Paris and the other in London, will not spare any troops to save them. They see VON SANDERS fleeing through their country, intent only on getting to Germany before the crash comes; there is no explanation, since Germany is victorious. Why does VON SANDERS desert them? Perhaps he has told them he is going to Germany to bring legions to their aid, but if so, the legions do not come and the discontent increases.

On the whole, it may be that the crash will come in Austria first because Austria knows all that is going on, but that it would come first in Turkey if Turkey knew as much as Austria, because Turkey is in even direr straits. Turkey has hope, though a false one; Austria knows more, and has none.

A CHECK TO SPECULATION.

It is unseemly that there should be a rising market for securities by excessive extension of credit at a time of such national crisis. Nothing can prevent those who have money from buying what they like with it, at their own estimate of either present or future value. There may even be benefits from such discounting of intelligently anticipated events by those whose possession of means on a scale sufficient in the aggregate to influence the security market gives them some qualification to be considered persons of substance and foresight, perhaps even of information. But that is different from agitation of the security market by those whose only qualification is access to the market with the funds of others.

There is enough unavoidable inflation to warrant protest against the stimulation of prices by the use of borrowed funds. To put up the price of credit in order to prevent its misuse is open to the objection that that method is burdensome to meritorious borrowers, including even the Government itself. To increase the margin required on security loans burdens no commercial borrowers, and puts the brake on in the right place.

Checking commodity credits is something even better worth controlling than the security market. Few benefit or suffer by the rise or fall of the security market, but both production and consumption suffer if the commodity markets are affected by artificial credit supplies, and that concerns everybody, especially the greatest consumer of commodities, the Government. Security loans are a matter of considerably less than a billion in this chief market, the others being not worth special attention. But the production, consumption, and exchange of commodities is a matter of many billions, too many to count accurately. The production of securities has been stopped, where the making of security loans has been merely discouraged. The production of many nonessential commodities has been stopped, and of many others has been regulated closely. In the matter of the building industry alone far more has been done in the way of reducing demands for the creation of credits than in the discouragement of collateral loans. The producers of many articles who cannot get materials are out of the credit market, which has been in effect closed to them by priority orders.

These are more important credit factors than the margin rule which attracts so much more notice. The intention of both is the same—to control the security and commodity markets in the interest of the war-making power, in the interest of everybody in the country, and in one sense in the world. It will be a welcome day when the Government is released from the function of doing for us what it is better that we should do for ourselves, but meanwhile it is the duty of good citizens to co-operate and not criticise censoriously, even if some honored principles are strained.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

A German field officer captured in the fierce fighting on the American front between the Argonne and the Meuse pays this tribute to the 1st Division: "We didn't believe the "Americans could develop such sol-"diers before five years. The artillery "and infantry work of the 1st "Division is worthy of the best armies "in the world." The German officer is wrong in assuming that the 1st Division consisted of raw material "licked into shape" in a few months. True, there were "rookies" in the organization when it landed in France, but it included old soldiers who had seen a good deal of service. They were more than a nucleus. Whatever the German goosestep officer may think about our Regular Army—the 1st Division belonged to the old establishment—its training and discipline have always been as good as the best, and the average physical condition of the men was always better than that of any European army taken as a whole. In the old days many offered themselves as recruits, but few were chosen. To any kind of warfare the Regulars could soon adapt themselves. Their esprit de corps, daring and stamina were such that they would follow their officers, chiefly West Pointers, anywhere, and were never found wanting in emergencies. Newly enlisted men were quickly assimilated, and they soon caught the spirit of the command.

According to the dispatch from "the American Armies in France," which describes the astonishment of the German officer that our troops were so thorough and effective, the 1st Division had "captured Cantigny and "played an important part in the July "counteroffensive." Cantigny was a curtain-raiser. On May 28 the Americans "went over the top" at 6:45 A. M. "as if on parade." Soon swallowed up in the "great white and "brown and black cloud that enveloped the village," the Americans sent back a message, "We're here! Everything O. K." The attack had been carefully rehearsed. Our men advanced in three waves, stormed Cantigny, threw the enemy out, "treating 'em rough," and swept some distance beyond the village. The infantry were splendidly supported by the artillery, whose work was letter perfect. It was a very thorough job all around, just what might have been expected of the American Regular.

Many of the soldiers who fought at Cantigny had seen service on the border and in Mexico in 1913-14, and they were specially prepared at that time for a Mexican campaign. In France they had to unlearn their lessons, master the details of modern trench warfare, and qualify in the use of tanks, gas, flame throwers, and the barrage. They proved themselves thoroughly proficient in the new style. The organization of the 1st Division in France is no secret, for the Chief of Staff allowed the particulars to be published on Sept. 8. It was then stated that the 1st Division consisted of the 16th, 18th, 26th, and 28th Regiments of Infantry, the 5th and 7th Regiments of Field Artillery, the 1st Regiment of Engineers, the 1st, 2d, and 3d Machine Gun Battalions, the 1st Trench Mortar Battery, the 2d Field Signal Battalion, and the 1st Division Headquarters Troop.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Evidence Proves Him Mad.

Full explanation of the reason why the rulers of Germany have answered the charges which Dr. MUEHLON made against them by declaring him insane is supplied by a letter written by him in May, 1917, to BETHMANN HOLLWEG and recently published in translation by L'Humanité of Paris. From the German point of view this letter certainly presents many and strong evidences that the sometime Director of the Krupp works is a mental wreck.

He says, for instance: "I have abandoned all hope as regards the present leaders of Germany." And such excuses as he gives for this abandonment! He lists the unrestricted submarine warfare, the Belgian deportations, the systematic destruction of private property in the occupied parts of France, and the torpedoing of British hospital ships as proving that other nations cannot have any dealings with those leaders, and that even if they should change their views they would remain impossible representatives of "the sorely tried and deceived German people."

And what could the rulers of Germany think, except that he had gone mad, of a man who writes that, even if their methods, military and political, should triumph, it "would mean the defeat of the highest ideals and hopes of humanity"? In case of such a triumph, he adds, "how gloomy and uncertain would remain the path and prospects of mankind," and he declares that "I have turned my back for good and all on the present representatives of the German Government."

Outside of Germany, of course, all this sounds sensible enough; it would be taken, indeed, as showing that Dr. MUEHLON is not only a sane man, but that he is one of sound judgment, who uses in forming his opinions the accepted standards of right, justice, and common honesty and decency. It does not show, however, that, as a German, he is intellectually normal, and it is abnormality—a way of thinking unlike that of neighbors and contemporaries—that is the mark of madness, not the mere believing of this or that thing which isn't true. Our estimable ancestors not far removed all believed in witchcraft, and those still nearer in "bad air" as the cause of fevers, but they were not mad. People who didn't believe in them were—or at any rate everybody had a right to say so, and did.

Mortality Figures Explained.

There is a chance that a good many people have been unnecessarily alarmed—certainly some have been—by the tables that are printed every day or so, showing how the influenza epidemic is affecting and increasing mortality rates here and in other parts of the country. The figures given do reveal, indeed, that the disease is a serious one. Understanding of them does not contradict that judgment of it, or even hint that we have been more scared than hurt. But when it is stated, for instance, that the death rate in Philadelphia in the fourth week of the epidemic was 158 per 1,000 of population, or that of New York 50 per 1,000, the meaning is not that 158 Philadelphians and 50 New Yorkers in every 1,000 died that week, but merely that such would be the rate for a whole year if the ravages of the disease should continue for that length of time to be what they were in that week.

The 158 and the 50 would have to be divided by 52 to get the weekly rate, and by 365 to get the daily rate, and the same is true for the other figures in the tables.

New York's normal death rate is in the neighborhood of 12, varying from year to year, and till now it has been going slowly, but steadily, downward with the advance of medical and sanitary science. Usually, or at least often, epidemics do not appreciably increase the mortality rates; the common result of them is that a good many particularly susceptible people die of a single disease instead of becoming the victims of the other maladies that would have carried them off in ordinary times. That, however, is not true of this affliction. It seems to be particularly selective of those whose natural "expectation of life," as the actuaries say, is high, while the little children and the old or elderly are comparatively safe from its attack. But this comparative immunity is probably due to their less exposure to heavy infection, not to age or lack of power to resist the more familiar maladies.

Standard Time Is Resumed.

Two hours after the stroke of 12 tonight ends the period fixed by law for what has been called "daylight saving," and at exactly that chill and dreary hour people who feel that they must observe the letter of the law will set back their clocks one hour. Other folk will be content to heed its spirit and to make the change at any convenient time this evening—will, that is, unless they happen to be train dispatchers or otherwise closely connected with the operation of railways. If wise, they will do it rather early in the evening and go to bed by the new—or rather by the old—time, so that they may adjust themselves as soon as possible to the changed hour of rising.

There will be no more difficulty in doing this than there was in making the opposite change of habit that was required when we so belatedly acquired the advantages which the more progressive Europeans—including even the Germans, for once—had enjoyed for years before we slow-going Americans woke up to the many merits of this simple and inexpensive device of setting our timepieces ahead an hour in Spring and setting them back an hour in the Fall.

How the setting should be done has been a matter of some controversy of late, and assorted wiseacres have issued solemn warning of the danger that lies in moving back the hands of clocks and watches. As regards all ordinary watches, the danger is wholly imaginary. As regards clocks, it has something of reality if they are of the sort that strike or have other capacities beyond that of telling the time to the eye. When thus complicated, the amateur who has not made a special study of clocks, and learned just what should and shouldn't be done with them, will attempt no setting back, but will stop the clock until an hour, as marked by his watch, has passed. That is easy and safe.

The belief that the hands of watches should not be set back arose in days when those machines were very different from what they are now, but it persists in thousands of minds, just as does many another belief, once true or useful, but now become a mere illusion or superstition.

Low Rate of Army Waste.

War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, Oct. 23, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your attention is invited to typographical error that occurred in your edition of Oct. 20, under the caption of "Army Reclamation Work." Statement is made that "the army waste has been reduced to 3.5 pounds per man per day," instead of which figures should have been three-fifths of 1 pound per day.

As 3½ pounds waste per man per day is very excessive, it is hoped that you will make some effort to correct erroneous impression that was doubtless made.

By authority of the Director of Purchase and Storage:

P. W. WRENN,
In charge Salvage Division.

NOT KAMERAD.

The Germans Have a Better Word for Their Surrender.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a German soldier, having killed as many of our men as possible, wishes to save his own skin, he holds up his hands and cries "Kamerad!"

Why should he be allowed to dishonor this perfectly good word, first by misspelling it, and, second, by using it as a disguise for a lie?

In English and in French, comrade and camarade are honorable and pleasant nouns, derived from the Latin, and signifying friendship, fellowship, mutual trust, and good will. The Germans, having no such word in their own language, took over the French word, spoiled it by sticking in an ugly "K," and now use it for purposes of camouflage.

A comrade is an equal, entitled to be received and treated on a basis of equality. A comrade is a loyal, trustworthy fellow, who keeps his word and plays no foul tricks. A comrade is a cheerful companion, a pleasant roommate, a person with whom one can safely and happily share bed and board and life's adventure. Has Germany's conduct in this war given her any right to use the word "Kamerad" as a sign of surrender?

No. It is a gross exaggeration, a cowardly subterfuge, a typically Teutonic form of impudence, all the more disagreeable because it is probably unconscious.

What the German soldier really means when he holds up his hands is that he is sick of fighting, he has had enough, he wants to quit and to be let off as easily as possible. There are several good old German words to express this state of mind and the corresponding action. Let him learn to use one of these. The most appropriate would be "übergeben," which not only signifies to surrender, to capitulate, to hand over, but also, by a singular irony of language, means to be sick at the stomach, to vomit, to throw up.

That's the word, Wilhelm and Fritz! Capitulate and disgorge!

Neither in the surrender of a German soldier, nor in the capitulation of the Germany which has made this war, can we admit the word "Kamerad." It is premature, puerile, and preposterous, a gross exaggeration.

HENRY VAN DYKE.
Princeton, Oct. 22, 1918.

For a Cleveland Biography.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be grateful if friends of Mr. Cleveland who possess published addresses or other critical comment of historical value concerning his policies or character, or letters to or from him, or personal recollections of incidents connected with his life, which would be of interest in the preparation of a biography, would communicate as soon as practicable with William Gorham Rice of Albany. Any such comment, letters, and accounts of incidents will be acknowledged and will be carefully returned if the sender so desires.

It is my hope that Mr. Rice, aided by such material and by his own already existing collection, may feel disposed to undertake a biography of Mr. Cleveland during the ensuing year.

The assembled letters, comment, publications, and records, now proposed to be brought together, will be deposited ultimately in the State Library at Albany for the use of Dr. John H. Finley, who some time ago invited Mr. Rice to collaborate with him, or whoever finally may prepare a definitive and documented biography. The collection thus deposited will also be of permanent value because of its accessibility to any one who in the future may desire to obtain for historical or other purposes knowledge of Mr. Cleveland's traits, and his opinions and administrative record on public questions.

Mr. Rice was a secretary to Governor Cleveland in Albany, and was later, by President Cleveland's appointment, a United States Civil Service Commissioner at Washington, and is now a New York State Civil Service Commissioner. He was associated with Mr. Cleveland from 1882 onward, and was always an esteemed and devoted friend.

Inquiries concerning the requests and suggestions made in this letter may be addressed to Mr. Rice at his residence, 135 Washington Avenue, Albany, or at the Capitol, Albany.

FRANCES F. CLEVELAND PRESTON.
New York, Oct. 23, 1918.

Colleges Can Save Paper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Waste of paper can be avoided by omitting repetition in college catalogues and lists of lecture courses. Quite a bulky catalogue has been sent me lately which could easily be reduced to about one-fourth its size. This is only one example of many.

MAY SHEPPERSON.
New York, Oct. 14, 1918.

LAURELS.

[*At the solemn memorial mass for Joyce Kilmer, St. Patrick's, New York, Oct. 14, 1918.*]

Before the vast cathedral's altar dim
Six flambeaux lit the flag-draped coffin-board.
Not yet had floated forth the pleading hymn:
"From out the deeps I've cried to Thee, O Lord!"
Few mourners yet had gathered for the rites,
Symbols that man must die to live again;
Not yet the black-robed priests and acolytes
Were there intoning: "Rest in peace, Amen":
When up the long, paved aisle a single tread
Re-echoed faintly through the vaulted nave,
A soldier with a green wreath for the dead—
Our warrior-poet in his far, red grave.
Pale was the soldier, halting his footfall,
One who himself had faced the fires of hell,
And fearless heard the shrieking death-bolts call,
And knew the pang when flesh is plowed by shell.
He stood, and raised the wreath of green on high—
Green laurel sacred to the true and bold—
As if to Joyce in Heaven, ere 'twould lie
Beside the star-flag's glowing fold on fold.
Then knelt this messenger of love to pray,
His lifted face all wet with holy tears.
My soul saw angels bear each drop away
To shine Love's chancel lights through endless years.
Nor pomp of ritual, nor altar glow,
Nor wise sweet words the Preacher said,
Nor guard in arms, nor censers to and fro
Seemed meet as these fresh laurels for our dead.

* * * * *

He did not sing, he did not serve in vain,
Whose laurels crimsoned in the freedom strife,
The brave man's sacrament, therein to gain
Transcending memory, eternal life.

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

NEW REVENUE BILL TO WAIT.

Senate Will Get Measure Next Month, After the Recess.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The new Revenue bill will not be reported to the Senate until Congress reconvenes Nov. 12, after its recess. Senator Simmons said this afternoon that it would be utterly impossible to report out the bill by Oct. 29, the day set for adjournment. The Senate Finance Committee will work on the measure during part of the recess.

The section of the bill governing insurance will be voted on tomorrow by the Senate Finance Committee. Senator Simmons announced that the committee had nearly agreed on the provisions and the vote would be taken when Senator Dillingham of Vermont put in an appearance tomorrow.

The question of new rates of taxes on inheritances of $10,000 and more will also be disposed of tomorrow. The committee has already decided that the beneficiaries instead of the estates should be taxed, and a section to this effect has been adopted.

This morning Bernard Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, suggested to the committee that the nitrate and potash industries were new in this country and that if favor was given to these new developments when it came to taxation, much good would be accomplished.

Mr. Baruch said it would be very discouraging to these industries if, while engaged in war work, they realized that a large part of their profits would be taken by taxation. The committee discussed some general schemes of tax exemption for the industries, but arrived at no definite conclusion.

FINAL HEARING ON CURFEW.

Aldermen Expected to Act on Ordinance Next Tuesday.

The General Welfare Committee of the Aldermen gave a final hearing yesterday on the curfew ordinance proposed by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. The ordinance, prepared by Judge Samuel D. Levy of the Children's Court provides that boys and girls under 16 shall not be upon the streets after 10 o'clock in Summer or 9 o'clock in Winter unless accompanied. The ordinance is to continue twelve months after the end of the war.

Among those who protested were Mrs. William R. Hearst and Sophie Irene Loeb. Mrs. Hearst said a stigma might be placed upon a girl corrected under the ordinance. She also objected because it permitted uniformed policemen to take young women into custody.

Miss Loeb thought the matter should be put into the hands of Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, Deputy Police Commissioner. She saw no need for such a drastic law, and said it was a matter to be left largely to parents.

Mrs. O'Grady thought something should be done. She said deliquency in young girls had increased since the war began. Since she had been in office, she said, her staff had handled 3,000 cases without an arrest. She thought the curfew should toll at 9 in the Summer and at 7:30 in Winter.

Miss Stella Miner, who had devoted much thought to female delinquency, said the main features of the proposed law were good. Judge Levy said the ordinance was the result of exhaustive study, and that juvenile delinquency did not concern girls alone, as he frequently had cases showing that boys were more incorrigible than girls. He said there was no doubt that female delinquency had increased since the war began. Frequently, he said, wayward girls refused to tell the court their identity or where they lived, and that they must be sent somewhere. His long experience convinced him, he said, that some such an ordinance was imperatively needed, and that the one submitted was about as good as could be conceived.

The board is expected to act next Tuesday.

DISCREDIT MAPP'S STORY.

British Naval Officers Say a Mine Sank Kitchener's Ship.

British naval officers now here were inclined to be angry yesterday over the story told at the Salmagundi Club on Thursday night by Henry W. Mapp, the returning head of the Salvation Army in Russia, that he had heard there that the British cruiser Hampshire, sunk in 1916 with Lord Kitchener on board, was torpedoed by a German submarine because of information conveyed to Potsdam by the Czarina. The British officers pointed out that careful investigation and examination of the survivors by the Admiralty had disclosed that the cruiser was destroyed by one or two of the British mines which had broken adrift in the heavy storm which raged when the vessel went down off the Scottish coast. The weather was so bad and so foggy, they said, that no submarine could have manoeuvred in it and sighted the Hampshire in time to get near enough to torpedo her. In fact, the two destroyers who were sent ahead of the cruiser to escort her were obliged to put into port for shelter against the hurricane.

An officer who was on duty in the north of Scotland when the Hampshire was lost, said he had talked with the survivors and there was no question in their minds that the ship was blown up by a mine or mines. The German Navy, it was true, he said, had professed to have sunk the Hampshire and killed Lord Kitchener, and extensive use of this had been made in the German propaganda, but so far without much success.

TEACHERS' WAR WORK FREE

Somers Resents Estimate Board's Statement That It Was Paid For.

Arthur Somers, President of the Board of Education, yesterday resented a statement made at the meeting of the Board of Estimate on Thursday that $15,000 of the school fund had been used to pay teachers for work done in obtaining subscriptions for Liberty bonds.

"Not one of the 25,000 teachers employed in the public schools," said Mr. Somers, "has received one cent for any war work. This splendid army of devoted public servants, when the nation's call came, mobilized in twenty-four hours. From that day to they have worked day and night, after hours and all hours, to uphold the hands of this Government, and not one of them has received a penny for what was done.

"More than that, every teacher has subscribed to each loan, some more than they could afford to. The teachers and the children under them raised $72,000,000 for the Third Loan and more than $40,000,000 for the Fourth. And they have worked for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and for any other patriotic organization which asked for their services.

"What was asked from the Board of Estimate was not money to pay teachers for war work, but for money to pay substitute teachers who hold substitute licenses. We asked for this money to pay teachers who have been and will be called upon to take the places of regular teachers to whom leaves of absences must be granted in order that they may tabulate figures and do other work in connection with any war enterprise in which they may be engaged. These substitute teachers are paid at the rate of $3.50 a day."

Dig Up Aaron Burr's Water Pipes.

Digging at Front and Water Streets in the subway now under construction from South Ferry to Brooklyn workmen yesterday discovered sections of wooden water mains which had been installed during the administration of Aaron Burr as Water Commissioner of New York. The pipes were ten feet below the surface of the ground and in comparatively good condition. They will be turned over to the New York Historical Society, which was notified of the find by Patrolman Joseph Mury of the First Precinct.

VIGILANCE URGED AS GRIP WAVE RECEDES

New Cases Fall Off, but Dr. Copeland Warns Against Letting Down of Safeguards.

AN INCREASE IN DEATHS

Still More Nurses Are Needed—Police Department Asked to Aid Stricken Members.

There was a drop of 403 in new cases of Spanish influenza reported in the twenty-four hours that ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There was also a slight decrease in the number of pneumonia cases, but the figures show an increase in deaths from influenza and pneumonia. The new cases and the deaths were distributed thus:

Boroughs.	New Cases. Inf.	New Cases. Pneu.	Deaths. Inf.	Deaths. Pneu.
Manhattan	1,693	285	187	148
Bronx	423	67	51	48
Brooklyn	1,532	218	102	118
Queens	238	91	47	18
Richmond	123	2	12	5
Total	4,029	663	459	337

Health Commissioner Copeland was optimistic, but in discussing the figures he said that eternal vigilance was alone the price of safety and that for a single safeguard to be let down now would be perhaps to invite greater disaster.

There is no longer any cause for worry over the hospital situation. The call now is for women with nursing experience, and since there are many women now caring for the sick who are unable to give hypodermic medication properly Dr. Copeland asks physicians not to prescribe hypodermic treatment unless such is absolutely necessary and where it is necessary that the doctors personally use the hypodermic.

The plan of zoning the city and establishing district headquarters is now apparent, and more and more are persons coming to depend upon the district headquarters for assistance of all kinds.

Asks Help for Police.

Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady, Deputy Police Commissioner, in charge of welfare work in the department, made an appeal yesterday to Acting Commissioner John A. Leach for financial aid for the families of policemen who have died of influenza or have been stricken with the disease.

"Owing to the influenza epidemic," she said, "many of our patrolmen have died, while others are ill and their families are in sore distress. The greatest number of our men who died within the last week were not in service ten years and not entitled to a pension.

"We have given our last dollar in the welfare bureau and cannot meet any of these pressing calls. If there is any money set aside for an emergency, the emergency is here now, and let us meet it. It will be a shame if we have to go outside the department to look for help for patrolmen and their families, but I shall be obliged to do this if help is not forthcoming from the department."

Mr. Leach said there had been a department fund which had been almost depleted during the infantile paralysis epidemic and what was left of that fund was used up when policemen were attacked in the early stages of the present epidemic. He said he would start a fund among the men of the force by asking each man to contribute 25 cents to help sick policemen and their families.

The Women's Emergency Committee has taken over relief work at Bellevue Hospital. Many families have been brought to destitution through sickness and the requests for clothing, food, and other necessities have so increased that the hospital authorities are unable to handle them.

The Sea Breeze Hospital at Coney Island is to be opened for convalescents, and this will give added facilities of more than 200 beds. This is done so that patients will not be returned to their homes too quickly after sickness, and by transferring those out of danger it will give more beds in the hospitals. The committee also plans to open in the East Side Settlement House a refuge for babies from homes invaded by the epidemic.

The New York Public Library, at the request of Commissioner Copeland, has discontinued the circulation of books by the library and its branches. Books, however, may be returned as usual and the reading rooms will remain open to the public.

One Woman's Hard Job.

The National League of Women Workers, which organizes self-supporting women in evening clubs, has stopped the meetings being conducted by Miss Margaret Rothery, field secretary, who has been visiting different cities stimulating interest in the work. Miss Rothery has returned to New York and is now doing nursing work here.

She was sent to the Italian Hospital, at Eighty-third Street and East River, now a war hospital under Government direction. Of twenty-five nurses the hospital has only eight on duty. In one ward of twenty-five patients, where six experienced nurses are ordinarily kept more than busy, one young student nurse and a volunteer now struggle to care for fighting seamen of the allied countries sick in the hospital.

"That first day was awful," says Miss Rothery. "I was turned loose in a kitchen of chaos and told to do what I could to diminish the three days' accumulation of dishes. I rolled up my sleeves and pitched in, scrubbing and scouring till dark. The next day was hard, too, but more interesting. I was on my feet continuously for hours, making beds, giving baths, taking temperatures, mixing eggnogs, fixing meal trays, fumigating the ward, and taking doctors' diagnoses.

"I did anything and everything I could. It was not easy to bathe a real sick patient in bed when the only experience I had ever had was bathing a dummy in a Red Cross class. I felt inefficient, but I was all they had. I would like to urge all strong women, who are capable, practical nurses and have some time, to volunteer in this crisis. The need is so urgent."

Mayor Hylan sent a

W. C. MUSCHENHEIM OF THE ASTOR DIES

Stricken with Pneumonia in Hospital After He Had Undergone an Operation.

STARTED LIFE AS A CHEF

Won Fame and Laid Foundation of Fortune at West Point—Saw Early the Future of Times Square.

William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Hotel Astor and one of the first men in New York to see the future of Times Square as a business centre, died of pneumonia following an operation at the Post-Graduate Hospital at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. With him at the time of his death were all the members of his immediate family, his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Ignatius Radley, Jr.; his granddaughter, Miss Dorothy Radley, and his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Muschenheim.

In the latter part of September Mr. Muschenheim's physician advised an operation, and he went to the hospital on Oct. 4. Mr. Muschenheim made such marked improvement that he was anticipating an early removal to his home at Spuyten Duyvil. On Thursday, however, pneumonia set in and developed so rapidly that it was seen, late Thursday evening, that there was small chance for recovery. The adverse symptoms continued, although the patient did not lose consciousness, and recognized the members of his family at the bedside until a few minutes before he died. The body was taken to his home, and the funeral will take place from there at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

William Charles Muschenheim was born at Braunfels, near Frankfort, Germany, on June 21, 1850. At Braunfels was the estate and castle of the Prince of Solms and Mr. Muschenheim's father was steward to the Princess, kept her purse and accounts and managed her menage. After being educated in the elementary schools and in the gymnasium, young Muschenheim told his parents that he wanted to go to work. Asked what he wished to do, he said he wanted to become a great cook, as great as the chef at the Hotel de Russie in Frankfort, which hotel he had seen and at whose gorgeousness he often had marveled.

The boy's desire was gratified and, following the thorough going German custom, he was apprenticed to a hotel and learned the "back of the house" from A to Z and when he had learned his trade he got a job as one of the assistant cooks in the famous Hotel de Russie, which put the crown on his boyhood's dream. But that did not satisfy him. In fact, Mr. Muschenheim's ambition was so great that death did not find him satisfied, although he was the founder and chief owner of one of the world's great hotels.

Came to America at 17.

He had heard stories of the Republic overseas and of the opportunities that offered there to a young man who was both industrious and ambitious. And so, at the age of 17, he came across the ocean, landed at Castle Garden, and soon got a job as assistant cook in a restaurant in lower Broadway. He gained promotion rapidly and soon found a job as chief cook in another restaurant. He worked hard and made it his business to save at least half of what he earned.

One day in the early part of 1880 he heard that they were making a bad fist of running the officers' mess at West Point. He made up his mind to find out more about it. There might be his first opportunity to go into business for himself. He visited the Academy, asked some questions, and closed arrangements by which he was to conduct the mess on a salary, with a commission on any economies he might be able to institute. From almost the first week under his management the mess improved; it was run on a much more economical scale, and he became immensely popular with both the officers and members of the corps of cadets.

He retained that popularity to the day of his death. Whenever West Point came to New York in a body, the Hotel Astor was always its headquarters. The West Point alumni always held their dinners there, and Mr. Muschenheim was always the one civilian guest invited. General Pershing was a cadet at the Point when Muschenheim ran the mess, and Provost Marshal General Crowder and many other high officers in the army were his old intimates. It was once said of the almost affectionate relations existing between the proprietor of the Hotel Astor and army officers that "Muschenheim belongs to the army and the army belongs to Muschenheim."

Mr. Muschenheim made money out of the officers' mess at West Point, but after he had made it a first-class restaurant, he wanted something better, some more important work. He heard that the Lotos Club wanted a steward. Then, as now, the Lotos was an important and popular club. He made a chance to meet some members of the House Committee, told them what he had done, gave some of his soldier friends as sponsors and got the job.

That was in 1884. While at the Lotos Club Mr. Muschenheim made the acquaintance of the late William R. Travers, one of the town's greatest wits and epicures. When the New York Athletic Club moved into its then palatial house at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, Travers, who was often called the father of the club, insisted that the organization should have the best superintendent to be found in New York and expressed the opinion that Muschenheim was that man.

The backing of Travers was all that was necessary to obtain the job and Muschenheim became the superintendent. But he had no idea of holding the job forever, good as it was. Another of his influential friends was Seth Barton French, and another was Addison Cammack, the chief broker of Jay Gould and Russell Sage. Muschenheim confided to Mr. French one day that he would like to go into business for himself and he allowed that, if he ever got the opportunity, he'd make the business a success.

Opening of the Arena.

What the club steward said impressed French, and he was disposed to help him. He and Cammack were talking about Muschenheim one day, and French asked the big broker if he still owned the two houses in West Thirty-first Street, diagonally opposite the Grand Hotel. Cammack replied that he did, and French then suggested that he fix them up as Muschenheim wanted them fixed up and that he and Cammack stand behind Muschenheim for a reasonable time to see what success he could make in the restaurant business.

Cammack agreed, and not long afterward, some time in 1889, Mr. Muschenheim realized the ambition of his life when he opened the Arena restaurant, with himself as the sole proprietor. The place was a success from the day it was opened. The public dining rooms were on the first floor, and there were banquet rooms, private dining rooms, and clubrooms on the floors above. It became a favorite resort of many of the most prominent Irishmen. Among his patrons, as well as among his very good friends, were Judge O'Gorman, Judge Goff, the late John F. Carroll, the late Judge John J. Delaney, and many others.

Mr. Muschenheim became very well-to-do from the profits he made out of the Arena business, and, as he grew more prosperous, he began to dream of becoming the proprietor of a great popular hotel, a hotel even finer than the Hotel de Russie of the old boyhood days in Frankfort. It wasn't an ultra-fashionable hotel that he had in mind, but a hotel centrally located, which the fashionables might patronize if they desired, but which was especially for those of moderate or a little better than moderate means.

Such a hotel must be on a site which would be easily accessible to the visitors to New York in the years that were to come. Where should this wonderful new hotel be located, and where was he to find the person or estate with money enough to build and equip the structure? He could take care of the furnishing and the fixtures, but he couldn't do both. And so he looked for a location.

He took many walks and drives about town, but the more he looked the more he became impressed that the site he wanted was the block between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, on the west side of Broadway. As time went by, most New Yorkers would have thought there must be something the matter with the mind of a man who thought he could run a hotel at a profit on that site. There was a row of theatrical boarding houses in the block, and, after sundown, it was seldom that anything happened there except a fairly good fight. It wasn't the centre of anything except its own circumference.

Times Square His Ideal Spot.

But the oftener Mr. Muschenheim looked at it the more he became convinced that that was the site for the hotel of his imagination. And what made the location all the more popular with him was that it was owned by the Astor estate, which was rich enough to build any kind of a hotel it wanted. It had already built the then finest hotel in the world—the Waldorf. Once Mr. Muschenheim thought deeply on a subject and made up his mind, he seldom changed his decision. On that site he was going to have a hotel some day.

From the time he came to that decision he began to make plans for the interior, especially the kitchens and the mechanical department. When he finally got his plans into something like the shape he wanted them, he walked right in with them to the offices of the Astor estate in West Twenty-sixth Street and said he wanted to see the chief man on important business.

He saw somebody and the somebody was interested, largely because somebody wanted to do something fine and big in the way of building in old "Soubrette Row." Mr. Muschenheim was told that the matter would be taken under consideration, and some time in the future he might come for another talk, but he needn't neglect any other business to do so. That was something more than he had hoped for from the first call. He waited a reasonable time and called again. He who had examined Mr. Muschenheim's plans had become so much interested that Mr. Muschenheim was asked to meet the architect of the estate, Clinton & Russell.

That meeting was the beginning of a successful enterprise. The matter was taken up with William Waldorf Astor, now Viscount Astor; the terms of the lease and terms with the building were arranged, and the contract awarded for the construction. The digging of the foundations was begun in 1900 and the hotel was opened in 1904. Like the Arena, the Astor was a success from the beginning, and it made Mr. Muschenheim, as his death, a very wealthy man. Some have estimated his fortune as high as $10,000,000; others at half that amount.

The death of the chief stockholder in the Hotel Astor Company will make no change in the management of the hotel. The corporation is a very close one, Mr. Muschenheim having been the President, his brother, Frederick A. Muschenheim, the Vice President and Treasurer, and Mrs. Radley, the Secretary. Frederick A. Muschenheim has been intimately connected with the management for several years and the superintendent, Frederick V. Wishart, has been with the hotel since it was opened.

Mr. Muschenheim was a member of a great many clubs and societies, a Past Master of Adelphic Lodge 348, F. & A. M., and a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, of which his late son-in-law was one of the officers.

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The niceties of much finer textures are all there and the finish that cannot be excelled is at once apparent. This is because we bestow the same care on these outer garments as we do on AMHO Body Clothing worn next the skin.

Ask your dealer for an AMHO Heath Jacket or an AMHO Heath Coat.

AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.
New Britain, Conn.
Makers of AMHO Body Clothing for comfort next the skin

A. De Witt Cochrane.

A. De Witt Cochrane, who was formerly one of the best known yachtsmen in the country and who continued his interest in the sport, died yesterday at his home at Greenport, L. I., in his forty-sixth year. He was a son of the late John W. and Hilah Spies Cochrane, and was born in New York City, where he lived until a few years ago. He also had a winter home in Augusta, Ga. Mr. Cochrane was educated at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, graduating with the class of 1896. He was a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club, Automobile Club of America, New York Yacht Club, and the National Golf Links.

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DYING OUT AT ARMY CAMPS.

Pneumonia Cases Also Decreasing —Spread Checked in Coal Fields.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Three army camps did not report a single new case of Spanish influenza today, and only two, Kearny, Cal., and Lewis, Wash., reported more than 100 cases. The total of new cases for all camps, a statement from the office of the Surgeon General said, was 2,875 against 2,772 the day before. Pneumonia cases decreased from 699 to 500 and deaths from 307 to 241.

The camps which reported no new cases were Wheeler, Ga.; Custer, Mich., and Meigs, District of Columbia. Camp Dix, N. J., which reported no cases yesterday, had three today. But Major Gen. Scott, commandant, notified the Surgeon General today that the quarantine at the camp had been lifted.

The spread of the disease in the coal fields, particularly in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, has been checked. Fuel Administrator Garfield announced today that marked improvement had followed the arrival at affected centres of 125 army doctors from Camp Crane, Allentown, Penn., sent in response to his appeal to the Public Health Service for aid.

LIFT BAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Churches and Schools to Reopen, but Saloons and Theatres Stay Shut

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—After being closed for three weeks by the health authorities, permission was granted today for synagogues to be reopened Saturday, church on Sunday, and schools on Monday. This action was taken after a long conference in which it was decided that the influenza epidemic had abated sufficiently to allow resumption of religious meetings and school classes.

Saloons, theatres, and moving picture houses will remain closed for the present although the managers are hoping that the ban will soon be lifted. A conference will be held on Monday to determine when it will be safe to permit them to reopen.

Camden health authorities permitted saloons to reopen this afternoon. The ferry boats were so greatly overtaxed that additional boats were put in service to carry the thirsty. The jam became so great around saloons that streets were blocked, and an order putting on the lid again was put in force at 9 o'clock tonight.

In a statement issued tonight, Acting Commissioner of Health Royer says he will not interfere with the Philadelphia health authorities' action in deciding to allow religious services Sunday and school sessions to be resumed Monday, but considers that course "inadvisable and premature."

AFTER STATE HEALTH HEAD.

Mayor Gillen of Newark Asks Governor to Remove Dr. Price.

Governor Edge was asked to remove Dr. Jacob C. Price as State Director of Health of New Jersey yesterday by Mayor Gillen of Newark. The Mayor, ignoring an order of the State Health Department, lifted a ban on all places of assembly which was to remain in effect during the influenza epidemic.

In his letter to the Governor, Mayor Gillen says he understands that Dr. Price took action without waiting for a meeting of the State Health Commissioners, and issued the order closing up business places throughout the State. "It seems to me that the terribly drastic step taken by Dr. Price should have been taken only after mature deliberation and discussion of all members of the State body and not by one man," Mayor Gillen wrote.

"I respectfully ask your excellency to thoroughly investigate this matter, and if you find that Dr. Price issued the order without proper authority of the State Board of Health or without having at a regular meeting of that body, I ask that you demand the resignation of Dr. Price."

Epidemic Grows in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday, Oct. 24.—Because of the influenza epidemic there, the Brazilian Government has requested that Argentina postpone sending a special embassy to Rio Janeiro to attend the inauguration of the new President on Nov. 15. The epidemic is steadily increasing at Buenos Aires and is reported to be spreading in the provinces. The strict quarantine against Spanish influenza and cholera has been established by the Brazilian Government.

Miss Talbot to Wed Morton Lexow.

Mrs. Catherine Talbot of Brooklyn announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss May Talbot, to Morton Lexow of Suffern, N. Y. Mr. Lexow is the District Attorney of Rockland County, N. Y., and is the son of Mrs. Catherine Lexow and the late Senator Clarence Lexow.

Miss Frances R. Despard Engaged.

Mrs. Henry Despard of New York announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Frances Renée Despard, to Eads Everhart Smith, a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Everhart Smith of 10 East Fifty-eighth Street. Miss Despard is a niece of Walter D. Despard. Mr. Smith is a Princeton graduate.

Marry at Midnight at Camp Upton.

Camp Upton had its first midnight marriage on Thursday night when Lieutenant Ralph E. Pilgrim of the Base Hospital Unit and Miss Mary Pretty were married at the camp chapel by Chaplain R. R. Rudolph. Hasty plans were made for the marriage as Lieutenant Pilgrim had received orders transferring him to a distant post. His bride arrived late at night by motor. Thirty officers of the Medical Corps attended the ceremony.

Morgan-Delafield Wedding Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 25.—Miss Anita Delafield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, and Lieutenant John E. P. Morgan, U. S. N., will be married Monday afternoon at 4 in Trinity Episcopal Church. The Rev. Latta Griswold, rector, will officiate. Miss Delafield will have five attendants, Misses Anna R. Alexandre, M. Symphorosa and Grace Bristed, Lina Parsons and Alma DeGorsdorff. Lieutenant Parsons arrived at an Atlantic port today on a transport and will come to Lenox tomorrow. His brother, D. Percy Morgan, is in the service in France.

Miss Dorothy Baxter Weds.

Mrs. Dorothy Usher Baxter of 122 Waverley Place, this city, has announced the marriage of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Baxter, to Byron H. Riess, U. S. A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Riess of East Orange, N. J. Mr. Riess was with an American Red Cross unit in France, but returned some weeks ago and is now with the Coast Artillery at Fort Hancock. The bride's mother was formerly on the stage and since then has been a writer of verse and short stories.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Free Synagogue
CARNEGIE HALL
Sunday Morning, October 27th, 1918
at 10:45 o'clock
DR. WISE
Will Preach on
"ATTACKS UPON JEWS,"
With Special Reference to "LIFE."
ALL ARE WELCOME

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ROSE HIRSCH LEVINSON, wife of the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Levinson, rabbi of the Temple Beth Emeth, in Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at her home, 540 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Levinson was married to Dr. Levinson on April 3 last. Her husband and mother, Mrs. Herman Hirsch, are both ill with the same disease.

HARRY C. MEINKEN, publisher of The Windham County Observer, published in Putnam, Conn., died there yesterday of pneumonia and influenza, and the funeral services will be held this evening at the home of his parents, 1,378 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Meinken was 32 years old and the husband of Estelle S. McCarroll, youngest daughter of former Public Service Commissioner William McCarroll.

Miss MAY ANGELA McAVENEY, a teacher in Public School 90, died on Wednesday at her home, 572 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia.

GEORGE P. DIXON, a motion-picture operator in the employ of the Vitagraph Company, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 407 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

JUAN FERRER, 72 years old, a retired hotel proprietor of Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,815 Eighteth Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY JAMES HEATHER, retired horse and carriage dealer, died at his home, 509 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 62 years. He was born in Woolwich, England.

Dr. DAVID WEBSTER MEYER, an eye and ear specialist attached to the staffs of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Kings County Hospital, died on Thursday of pneumonia at his home, 161 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Meyer was educated at the New York University and the Long Island Medical College, and was a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and the New York Medical Society. His wife, Mary Louise Slater Meyer, died a week ago of the same disease.

LOUIS WEINBERG, an inspector of clothing for the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 1,222 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. He was 31 years old.

ROBERT H. GILPIN, 66 years old, a retired Detective Sergeant of the Central Office in Manhattan, died of paralysis on Wednesday at his home, 432 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Gilpin had been in the Police Department for forty-two years.

JOHN MUNROE, a special agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,353 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia, following an operation. He was 35 years old.

Mrs. EMILIE CANFIELD INGRAHAM, wife of Ensign Fred Ingraham, Jr., and a daughter of Frank D. Canfield, publisher of The Patchogue Advance, died on Thursday at her home in Hempstead, L. I.

Mrs. HENRIETTA WILHELMINA WEINBERG, wife of William Weinberg, a label manufacturer, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at her residence, 1,315 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of John Schaefer, a hotel proprietor at South Beach, S. I.

Mrs. LILLIAN DENTON LOTT, 30 years old, wife of Corporal William S. Lott, now in France, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,260 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. M. LOUISE KILBOURNE, wife of Henry W. Kilbourne, President of the American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at her home, 50 Orange Street. She was in her sixty-fifth year.

ABRAHAM SOLOMON, 68 years old, a dry goods merchant, died at his home, 158 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

MANUEL PIEDRAS, 52 years old, died yesterday of pneumonia at the Post Graduate Hospital. He was a Cuban sugar planter, and came to this city three months ago. Mrs. Piedras was stopping at the Biltmore Hotel.

GUSTAVE GUDGSON, a broker of Rio de Janeiro, died yesterday at his home, 23 Fifth Avenue. He was 70 years old, and his death was due to Spanish influenza. Mr. Gudgson was born in England, but had spent most of his life at Rio de Janeiro. He came here eight months ago for his health.

WILLIAM R. LEE, 33 years old, who was well known in the fur trade, died Thursday of pneumonia. He was the eldest son of W. S. Lee.

Lieutenant JOHN G. LONG, 27 years old, died Thursday at Lancaster, Penn. For the last few months he had been an instructor of army medical officers in the War Demonstration Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute in New York City. Lieutenant Long was a graduate of Franklin and Marshal College and received his degree in medicine from the Johns Hopkins University in 1916.

STEPHEN E. WATTS of Foster Place, Springfield, L. I., a member of the Jamaica company of the Police Reserves, died Thursday of pneumonia.

LOUIS FOWLER MERRILL, Farm Demonstrator of Bergen County, N. J., died at his home in Hackensack of pneumonia. He was 34 years old, and was born in Larchmont, N. Y. A graduate of Rutgers College in 1913, he was for two years identified with the New Jersey State Experiment Station at New Brunswick.

The Rev. GEORGE M. HOUSE, 64 years old, one time pastor of the West Orange (N. J.) Presbyterian Church, died suddenly Tuesday at Orange Lake, Fla., of heart disease. He was engaged as Y. M. C. A. secretary. He was a native of England.

Sister MARGARET ANNA, 28 years old, of St. Joseph Parish, Paterson, N. J., died Thursday at St. Mary's Convent, Plainfield, N. J., of pneumonia following influenza. Her sister, Sister Regina Michaella, died of the same disease a week ago.

KANEI KINGORE KHOAMA, 38 years old, an importer of Japanese products, died yesterday of Spanish influenza and pneumonia at his home, 57 West Fifty-fourth Street. He had lived in this country fifteen years.

JOHN RICHARD HALSEY, a lawyer of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., died in that city yesterday following an attack of Spanish influenza. He was a son of ex-Judge George L. Halsey of Wilkes-Barre and a brother-in-law of William H. Wurts of the New York Bar. Mr. Halsey, who was 34 years old, was a graduate of Yale University and a member of the Yale Club of this city.

CORNELIUS J. MURPHY, proprietor of the Hotel Ateteka at Friends Lake, died there on Oct. 2 at the age of 82. Memorial services for him were held at the Church of St. John the Divine at Chestertown, N. Y., the Rev. Father Crowe officiating. The burial was at Warrensburg. Mr. Murphy settled near Chestertown sixty-five years ago.

Major LLOYD W. CLARKE of Point Pleasant, N. J., who was an instructor in the Infantry officers' training school at Camp Pike, near Little Rock, Ark., died there yesterday at the base hospital of pneumonia.

PAUL KEISER, 71 years, a retired merchant of Brooklyn, who lived at 515 Marlborough Road, died yesterday of an internal hemorrhage. He was stricken while walking at Avenue G and East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn.

The Rev. JOHN A. QUIGLEY, assistant pastor of the Church of the Assumption, Worcester, Mass., since July, 1917, died in St. Vincent's Hospital, that city, yesterday of pneumonia resulting from Spanish influenza. He was 37 years old and was graduated from Holy Cross College in 1906.

MATTHEW J. CUMMINGS, Chief of the 21st Battalion of the New York Fire Department, died yesterday from heart disease at Fire Headquarters at Stapleton, Staten Island, as the result of exhaustion brought on while attending a fire. Mr. Cummings was 44 years old and lived at 528 West 153d Street, Manhattan.

JOHN T. DONNELLY, one of the few remaining members of the old Clinton Engine Company, the first fire company organized in Port Chester, N. Y., died yesterday at the age of 68.

FRANK H. BECKER, Deputy Sheriff of Bronx County, died yesterday at his home, 577 East 135th Street, of Spanish influenza. He was President of the Osceola Club.

CHRISTINE HANSEN, 27 years old, daughter of Hans Hansen, died yesterday at her home in Greenwich, Conn., of Spanish influenza and pneumonia, making the second victim in the family in five days. Her brother, Carl Hansen, engineer and surveyor, died Saturday.

JUNE MORA, known in private life as Mrs. Anna Tavis-Erwood, widow of Robert Erwood, theatrical manager, is dead at her home, 15 Fourth Street, New Dorp, Staten Island. She was 38 years old and had been a member of stock companies in the South and West before her marriage.

Lieutenant HERBERT ALLEN LICHTENSTEIN of the United States Navy, son of S. W. Lichtenstein, died yesterday of pneumonia in the apartment of his parents, in Hotel Ansonia. Mr. Lichtenstein was 26 years old.

CHARLES T. McKENNA, former sales manager of the Libby Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio, and McKenna Brothers' Sales Corporation, died yesterday in St. Lawrence Hospital, this city. He was 40 years old.

FRANK J. BANG, formerly well known in New York, died yesterday at his home at Beverly, Mass., in his eighty-third year. Mr. Bang was born in Bingen-on-the-Rhine. With his father and brothers he established a chain of restaurants on Broadway and a hotel at Sharon Springs, N. Y. In 1873 he retired from active business. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1911.

LECOCQ, LIGHT OPERA COMPOSER, DIES AT 86

Author of "Madame Angot," "Girofle-Girofla," and 53 Other Works, Succumbs in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Alexandre Charles Lecocq, the musical composer, died today.

M. Lecocq was 86 years old, having been born in Paris June 3, 1832. Some of his operas are well known in the United States, especially "Girofle-Girofla," "The Little Duke," and "The Daughter of Madame Angot." Lecocq was an officer of the Legion of Honor and also a member of the Society of Authors and Composers.

Hauley and Benolet were among his teachers at the Paris Conservatoire, where the young Lecocq won prizes in harmony, fugue, accompaniment, and organ-playing. His first opera, which won the Offenbach prize, was "Le Docteur Miracle," produced in 1857 at the Bouffes Parisiens. He published sacred songs and other serious works before establishing himself as composer for the French stage.

Lecocq's famous light operas ran to some fifty-five titles in all. He began with several failures, but established a brilliant reputation in 1868 with "Fleur de Thé." Some of the later works were "Le Rajah de Mysore," "Les 100 Vierges," "Le Petit Duc," "L'Oiseau Bleu," "Ali Baba," and as late as 1898-99, "Barbe Bleue" and "Le Cygne."

"La Fille de Madame Angot" was originally sung at Brussels in 1872, and ran for 500 consecutive performances there. This and "Girofle-Girofla," produced two years later, were familiar to all theatre-goers of the last generation in the performances by Maurice Grau's early French troupes, as well as by the Boston Ideals. "Madame Angot" was revived in the Fall of 1909 at both the New Theatre and Hammerstein's Manhattan.

Admiral Dot Dying of Pneumonia.

Admiral Dot, the midget whose family name is Leopold Kahn, is dying in the White Plains Hospital from pneumonia following Spanish influenza. Admiral Dot, known the world over as one of the first midgets to travel with P. T. Barnum, was in the circus business for nearly twenty-five years. He went to White Plains twenty-four years ago and opened a hotel which was the headquarters for many circus people. Admiral Dot is 59 years old.

The Admiral's daughter, Mrs. Allen M. Golden, died in the White Plains Hospital Thursday night from pneumonia, aged 25 years.

Dr. J. E. Ker, Jamaica Official.

Dr. John E. Ker, 58 years old, head of the Board of Health of Kingston, Jamaica, died of meningitis yesterday in the Post-Graduate Hospital, this city. Dr. Ker came North three weeks ago to study sanitary conditions and was to have held conferences with health authorities in several cities. Born in Ireland, he was educated at Oxford University, and went to Jamaica when a young man. Funeral services will be held next Tuesday afternoon at the Campbell Funeral Church and the body will be shipped to Kingston.

Dr. Emanuel J. Leavitt, Radiologist.

Dr. Emanuel J. Leavitt, an expert on X-ray treatment, died on Thursday of pneumonia and influenza, which he contracted while attending his neighbors who have been stricken with the disease. Dr. Leavitt retired from general medical practice two years ago to become radiologist for the Wyckoff Heights Hospital. He was a graduate of Columbia University Medical School and a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Medical Association, and the Associated Physicians of Long Island. He lived at 728 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

Born.

SERRELL.—On Oct. 23, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Serrell of Elizabeth, N. J.

Married.

COMFORT—WHITELEY.—On Friday, Oct. 25, 1918, at the home of the bride, New Rochelle, N. Y., by the Rev. George Reynolds of that city, Lillian Jessie Whiteley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Whiteley, to Ensign Harold Wesley Comfort, U. S. N. R. F., of New York City.

Died.

BADO.—Nico Maria, Oct. 22. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th and 67th Sts. (Frank Campbell's.)

BANG.—Friday, Oct. 25, at Beverly, Mass., Frank J. Bang, late of New York City, in his 83d year. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of the family.

BARRON. — Annie. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building.)

BERMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, Fanny Herman, beloved wife of Solomon, and mother of Mrs. Annie Heltzer, Henry, Sam, Rose, and Corporal Harry Berman, U. S. A. Funeral service at residence, 190 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.

BIRNBAUM.—On Oct. 25, of pneumonia, Irving, aged 26, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Birnbaum, and brother of Leo and Marguerite, 171 West 80th St.

BLEAKLEY.—Suddenly on Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1918, Evelyn Bleakley, in her 19th year. Funeral services at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. W. O. Campbell, 78 Belvedere Drive, Yonkers, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 26, at 7 P. M.

BLOOMER. — Suddenly, Oct. 25, Rachel, widow of Frank Bloomer.

BRASSARD.—Werner Arthur. Funeral service will be held today (Saturday,) at 8 P. M., in the chapel of Carleton Winterbottom, 620 6th Av., at 26th St. Kindly omit flowers.

BREIDING.—Theodore H., Oct. 23, aged 27. Funeral to be held at Ringe's Chapel, 316 7th Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday at 2 P. M.

BROKAW.—At Washington, D. C., on Oct. 23, 1918, from influenza, John A. Brokaw of East Orange, N. J., formerly with New York Edison Company.

BROWER.—Carrie G., Oct. 23. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th-67th Sts., (Frank Campbell Building.)

BROWN.—Laura Martens Brown, Oct. 24. Funeral Monday morning, private. Forest Av., Freeport, L. I.

BROWNING.—Oct. 23, Dorothy G. Browning. Funeral Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Saturday, 9 o'clock.

BROUS.—Rachel L. Brous, aged 28, beloved wife of Herman D. Brous, and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kanfich, the mother of Bernard J., Selma G., and Miriam. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 27, 2:30 P. M., residence, 601 West 113th. Kindly omit flowers. Duluth and Chicago papers please copy.

BRYANS. — James Hunter, husband of the late Mary Kennedy, at his residence, 317 Convent Av., Oct. 25, aged 74. Funeral services Monday, Oct. 28, 2 P. M., at Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 122d St. and St. Nicholas Av.

BUNCE.—Babylon, Long Island, Oct. 23, Frederick S. Bunce, son of the late Sarah Lucinda Wicks and Sidney Bunce, age 62 years. Funeral and interment private.

BUNTING.—Harry F. L., in his 38th year, beloved son of the late Henry S. and Catherine L. Bunting. Funeral services Sunday, 5 P. M., at 408 East 142d St. Funeral Monday, 9 A. M., from above address. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

CAFFERATA.—Harry B., on Oct. 22, 1918, beloved husband of Mary. Funeral from his late residence, 2,355 Southern Boulevard, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1918, at 9 A. M.

CALKINS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1918, at the Student Army Training Corps Infirmary, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Wolcott Calkins, 2d, son of Leighton and Nella Bond Calkins of Plainfield, N. J. Boston papers please copy.

CALLAN.—Gerard R., beloved son of Dr. Peter A. and Angela I. Callan of pneumonia, Oct. 24, 1918, in his 37th year. Funeral private.

CARPEN.—Blanche, on Oct. 22. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building.)

CASTRO.—Odilla Barquero, Oct. 24. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., Saturday, 3:30 P. M.

CASWELL.—At her residence, 145 West 63d St., on Thursday, Oct. 24, Ella B. Caswell, widow of Cassius C. Caswell, and beloved sister of Mrs. Wolsey W. Collins. Funeral services Saturday, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M., from the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 46th St., near Broadway.

CHASNEE.—Henri, on Oct. 24, 1918. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building.)

CLARY.—Oct. 23, 1918, Clara Marie, beloved wife of David A. Clary, aged 37 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

COCHRANE.—At Greenport, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 25, 1918, A. De Witt Cochrane, husband of Maisie Chrystie, and son of the late John W. and Hilah Spies Cochrane, in his 46th year. Funeral services at Greenport, L. I., at the convenience of the family.

Died.

COHEN.—Funeral of Captain Emil J. Cohen will be held on Sunday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M., at 168 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment at Mount Neboh Cemetery. Chicago, Atlanta, Louisville papers please copy.

COHEN.—David L. Cohen, beloved husband of Hannah and father of Samuel W. Cohen and Julius M. Cohen, aged 63 years. Funeral from Manhattan Square Hotel, Sunday, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONNELL.—On Oct. 25, Mary Connell, daughter of Owen and Anne Connell, County Galway, Ireland, and sister of Della Connell. Funeral from the residence of her cousin, Mrs. Corrigan, 167 East 53d St., on Monday, Oct. 28, at 9:30 A. M., to St. Agnes Church, East 43d St., at 10 A. M.

CONNETTE.—Lynbrook, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1918, Helen Potter, wife of Edwin Price Connette, aged 26. Funeral from her late residence, 212 Walnut St., Saturday, Oct. 26, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

CRANSTOUN.—At Jersey City, Friday, Oct. 25, 1918, Lilite R., widow of James P. Cranstoun. Funeral services at her late residence, 96 Duncan Av., Monday, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.

CRAWFORD.—Andrew, Jr., only child of Andrew and Adelaide North Crawford, suddenly, Oct. 24, at 95 South Main St., West Hartford, formerly of 253 3d St., Riverdale, New York City. Prayer at the residence, West Hartford, Saturday, at 8 P. M. Funeral service at Chapel, Woodlawn Cemetery, Sunday, upon arrival of 1:54 train.

CUMMINGS.—In the performance of his duty, on Oct. 25, 1918, Matthew J. Cummings, Chief of 21st Battalion, N. Y. F. D., beloved husband of Mary E. Cummings. Funeral Monday, 9:15 A. M., from late residence, 528 West 153d St. Requiem mass 10 o'clock, St. Catherine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av. Kindly omit flowers.

DAUTERMAN.—Emma. Refer to THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St. (Frank Campbell's).

DE MENESES.—On Oct. 21, Silvina Veranes, beloved wife of Enrique J. Meneses of Havana, Cuba. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) B'way-66th St., Saturday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

DE NOYELLES.—Suddenly, at Houston, Texas, Mildred Winne De Noyelles, wife of Lieutenant E. Harold De Noyelles and daughter of Margaret Winne and the late Harry F. Winne, Oct. 22, 1918. Funeral services at the home of Lieutenant De Noyelles, 622 West 114th St., Sunday, at 2 P. M.

ECKHARDT.—Suddenly in his 57th year, Emil H. Eckhardt. Funeral from Aug. Struening's Funeral Parlors, 465 9th Av., Saturday, at 2 P. M.

EPPINGER.—Jesse I., beloved son of the late Isaac and Henrietta Eppinger, in his 53d year. Funeral private.

FELD.—Hedwig Anna, in her thirty-third year, Oct. 23, 1918, beloved wife of Frederick Feld. Services at the mortuary of C. H. J. Erdenbrecher, 389 Bedford Park Boulevard, (East 200th St.,) near Webster Av., Saturday evening, Oct. 26, 8 o'clock. Funeral at 3 P. M., Sunday, Oct. 27. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

FREEMAN.—On Friday, Oct. 25, 1918, Caroline P. Freeman, widow of Henry D. Freeman, in the 94th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence,

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To all Holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Marine Equipment Gold Bonds of the Munson Steamship Line, dated June 1, 1915, and secured by indenture of that date, executed by said Company and by the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, as trustees:

Notice is hereby given to all holders of the outstanding bonds of this Company of the above mentioned issue that said entire issue has been called for redemption at 103 and interest on December 1, 1918. All holders will, therefore, present their bonds at the office of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, in the City of Baltimore, Md., with all coupons attached, for redemption on said date.

F. E. HUNSON, President.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS COMPANY.

NOTICE is given that under the provisions of the Trust Mortgage to the following six First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Coupon Bonds of the Pennsylvania Iron Works Company, for $1,000 each, due November 15, 1921, have been drawn for payment, and will be paid at 105 and interest, at the office of The Land Title and Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., on November 15, 1918, on which date interest will cease,

Bonds Nos. 80, 86, 92, 127, 138, 248.
THE LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Philadelphia, October 15, 1918.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, located at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JOHN SCHLAGLE, Cashier.
Dated Aug. 31, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Cincinnati, O., October 10, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 30th day of October, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open until 11 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the EDWARD HILL'S SON & COMPANY (INC.), a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 16th day of October, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this sixteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

[Seal.] A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Trading Slows Down on Money Considerations—Tobacco Notes Sold.

The Money Committee's recommendation in respect to increasing bank loan margins had the effect of slowing down business in securities yesterday. The turnover of stocks was about half as great as on Wednesday and no more than one-third the size of the sales a week before. While the new restriction on speculative activities does not begin to operate until Nov. 4, traders began to take account of the possibilities of the future, and the early movement of a number of issues appeared to reflect the reduction of speculative lines through sales in the market. Some of the stocks which had risen rapidly before agitation of the money situation disturbed the markets were from 2 to nearly 4 points lower at the end of the first hour than the day before. Thereafter these issues rallied somewhat, but general declines of more than a point were recorded at the end of the day.

The purpose of mentioning these movements is to show that the first consideration of the Money Committee's plan for restraining loans was followed by depression to a considerable degree of stocks usually carried in volume on margin. The decline was not continued, and, in fact, selling pressure eased rather quickly, although the market lost ground in net results. The opinion was expressed in bank and brokerage quarters that the committee had acted in a conservative fashion in handling the loan situation, with due thought to the need for maintaining money rates in a stable condition at a time when Government financing must constantly be pressing forward and when important industrial financial operations are to be taken up. It remains to be seen whether or not the increase of the margin on bank loans from 20 to 30 per cent. as the general thing will, per se, prevent an expansion in brokerage loans, especially if speculative enthusiasm should be again aroused by excellent war news. But if this measure should be ineffective, the Money Committee has the power to put sharp increases of the margin into effect, and the sentimental influence of this potential weapon over the use of credit apparently played a part in slowing down the volume of trading.

In the time money market signs of an easier condition were seen, although offerings for the longer maturities were as scanty as ever. In investment circles thirty-day money to the amount of $2,000,000 or more was reported available at 6 per cent., secured by mixed railroad and industrial collateral. The underlying tone of the investment market was reflected in the quick absorption of the $25,000,000 serial notes of the American Tobacco Company. The bankers who were associated in the issue reported the notes oversubscribed on a basis netting the buyer from 7 to 7¼ per cent., according to maturity.

Developments outside the financial district appeared again to have little effect on the day's business. News of the new Italian offensive was received with satisfaction, which heightened the former impression that actual military events are rapidly shaping the way to the defeat of the Central Powers. Foreign exchange rates were little changed at the end of the day.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs 7 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 6
Low 6	Low 6
Renewals 6	Renewals 6
Last 6	Last 6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days 6	Ninety days 6
Four months 6	Four months 6
Five months 6	Five months 6
Six months 6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4A@4⅛
Non member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5½@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	6
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7540	$4.7540	$4.7540	—.000375
Cables	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655	+.0015
France—				
Demand	5.48	5.48	5.48	.....
Cables	5.47	5.47	5.47	.....

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.86⅝ London	$4.7540	$4.7655
5.18⅞ Paris	5.48¼	5.47½
Hongkong	81.50	81.75
Peking	134.00	134.25
Shanghai	127.00	127.25
19.50 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	42.50	42.75
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	*33.78
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1826 Italy	6.58	6.55
Japan—		
Kobe	54.50	54.75
Yokohama	54.50	54.75
19.30 Spain	20.95	21.05
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.30 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	29.00	29.40
Copenhagen	27.10	27.48
Christiania	27.50	27.90
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	45.00	45.25
84.42 Rio	25.50	26.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.01	4.99
51.40 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	16.90	17.30
500 rubles	16.80	17.20

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.71¼	$4.72¼	$4.70⅝

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $736,960,430; balances, $75,546,056; United States Treasury debit balance, $598,365; Federal Reserve credit balance, $50,432,644.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 20@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20.3125 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 49¼d, official; in New York, $1.01½, official; Mexican, dollars, 77½@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$7,719,877	$50,453,594
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	16,393,694	330,903,903
Miscellaneous	55,140,924	338,853,061
Miscellaneous rec.	18,342,928	71,719,873
Total receipts	$92,897,424	$1,036,997,422
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	$16,006,736	3,930,796,950
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	153,015,347	481,633,625
Expenditures	908,604,160	4,967,794,832

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Record.
American Rys. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Gen'l Chemical	2	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Gillette Saf. Razor	$2.00	Q	Nov. 30	Oct. 30
Do	$1.00	Ex	Nov. 30	Oct. 30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	575,160	474,771	1,301,293
Year to date	113,094,483	153,900,219	166,029,293

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
57	58	100	Adams Express	57	57	57	57	— ⅝
18	19	300	Advance Rumely	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
3⅜	4	6,600	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	4⅛	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅜
2¼	2½	2,000	Alaska Juneau	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	...
27½	28	1,250	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28¼	28¼	27½	27⅝	— ⅝
102½	104	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	103	103	103	103	+ ¼
94	96½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	95	95	95	95	+1
68	68⅝	300	Am. Beet Sugar	68½	68½	68½	68¼	— ⅜
160	195	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	175	175	175	175	+7
44	44½	2,800	Am. Can	44	44¼	43⅝	44	— ⅜
85⅞	86½	1,300	Am. Car & Fdry	86½	86⅝	86	86⅛	— ⅜
109	112¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	+ ⅝
42	43	200	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42½	42	42½	— ½
87½	91	200	Am. Express	88½	90	88½	90	+3
16	16½	400	Am. H. & Leather	16½	16¾	16	16	...
81½	82	400	Am. H. & L. pf	81⅝	82¼	81⅝	82¾	+ ⅝
45⅞	46	1,400	Am. Ice	44⅝	45⅝	44⅝	45½	+ ½
56⅛	57	200	Am. Ice pf	57	57	57	57	— 1
56⅝	57	900	Am. International	56⅞	57½	56⅝	57	— ½
40¼	41	900	Am. Linseed	41½	41½	40¾	40¾	— ⅝
66½	67	100	Am. Locomotive	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅝
3½	3⅞	400	Am. Malting	4⅜	4⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
87⅞	88⅛	21,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	86⅝	88⅞	86½	88	+ ⅝
91	92¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	91	91	91	91	+ ½
90	91½	6,900	Am. Steel F'dries	91	93⅛	89½	91	...
111¼	112	200	Am. Sugar Ref	111½	111⅞	111⅞	111½	— ½
112	112¾	3,900	Am. Sumat.Tob.x d	110¼	114⅝	110¼	112¾	— ⅛
103	105⅝	600	Am. Tel. & Tel	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105½	— ⅛
50⅜	51	400	Am. Woolen	51⅝	51⅝	51	51	— ½
33½	35	200	Am. Writing P. pf	34½	34½	34	34	— 1⅛
69½	69⅞	12,200	Anaconda Copper	69⅞	70⅜	69¼	69⅝	— ⅜
13	15	100	Asso. Dry Goods	14	14	14	14	— 1
...	...	200	Associated Oil	67	67	67	67	— 2⅝
92⅜	93	2,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	93	95¼	92⅜	92⅝	— ⅞
84	85	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	84	84	83⅜	84¾	— 1
8	9½	500	At., Birm. & At	9½	9½	9	9	— ½
102⅜	103	100	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	103	103	...
109	109¼	3,900	At., Gulf & West I	109	110⅝	108½	109	— 2⅜
84⅞	85	32,000	Baldwin Loco.	86½	88	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅞
56	56½	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	56⅝	56⅝	56	56	— ⅞
103½	104½	600	Barrett Co.	100⅜	104	100⅜	104	+2½
1¼	1⅝	600	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	...
72¼	72½	19,000	Beth. Steel, class B	73	73¼	72¼	72½	—1½
89½	91	100	Beth. Steel pf	91	91	91	91	+1
103	104	200	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ½
41¼	41½	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	41	41¾	41	41⅝	— ⅛
159	159¼	1,700	Burns Brothers	156	159	156	159	+2½
25⅛	25⅝	500	Butte & Superior	24¼	25⅝	24¼	25⅜	+1
15	15½	100	Butterick Co.	15	15	15	15	— ½
42⅜	43⅝	100	California Packing	43	43	43	43	— ⅝
21⅛	21½	300	California Petrol.	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅝
63¼	64½	200	California Pet. pf	63¾	64	63¼	64	+ ¾
63⅜	64½	10	Do. odd lot	63	63	63	63	...
167	168	700	Canadian Pacific	166½	168	166½	167½	+ ⅛
66	66¼	100	Central Leather Co	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ ⅛
36¼	37	400	Cerro de Pasco Cop	36	36½	36	36½	— ⅝
92	93	600	Chandler Motor	93	93	92½	92½	—1
59⅞	59½	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	59⅝	59	59½	— ⅝
24½	25	100	Chi. Great West. pf	25	25	25	25	— ½
48⅞	49¼	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	49	49¾	48⅝	49	— ⅝
79⅝	80	2,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	80	80¼	79⅞	80	—1¼
101	102	200	Chi. & North West	102	102	102	102	— 1
27¼	27½	1,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ½
80½	81	600	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c. pf	80½	81	80½	80⅞	— ⅛
68⅝	69	1,000	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	69½	69½	69	69	—1
20½	21	3,000	Chile Copper	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅝
40⅜	41	900	Chino Copper	40	40⅞	40	40⅝	— ⅛
39	39⅜	900	Columbia Gas & El	39	39½	39	39½	— ⅛
98⅝	99½	900	Consolidated Gas	98⅝	99¼	98¾	99	—1
9	9¼	400	Con. Int. Cal. Min	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
70½	73	300	Continental Can	71	71	70½	70¾	—1⅝
43⅝	44½	2,700	Corn Products Ref	43⅝	44½	43⅝	44¼	+ ¼
55⅝	56¼	1,900	Crucible Steel	55⅝	57	55⅝	56	— ⅛
88½	89	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	89	89	88½	88½	— ½
32⅝	32⅝	7,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	31¾	32⅝	31	32½	+ ⅝
81	81½	900	Cuba Cane S. pf	81¾	81¾	81	81	...
116	118	100	Del. & Hudson	116	116	116	116	— 1½
183	185	100	Del., Lack.& West	183	183	183	183	+ ½
5¼	6	100	Denver & Rio Gr	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11	11	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
49	50	5,500	Distillers Securities	49	50	49	49¼	—1½
10⅞	11½	3,500	Domes Mines	10⅞	12	10⅞	11½	—1
8	8	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	8	8	8	8	...
28⅞	29	100	Elk Horn Coal	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
17	17	2,800	Erie	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
33	33⅜	100	Erie 1st pf	32⅝	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
39	40	300	Federal M. & S. pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅝
29⅞	30⅛	1,100	Gaston, W. & W	29⅞	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
100	100¼	100	Gen. Chemical pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
46	47	100	General Cigar	46	46	46	46	—1⅛
100	...	100	General Cigar pf	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
154	154½	700	General Electric	154	154	153	153	—1½
127	129	800	General Motors	126¼	128½	126½	128¼	+ ⅝
78	79⅛	100	General Motors pf	78½	79½	78½	79¼	...
55	56	800	Goodrich Co.	54	56	54	55¼	+1⅝
100½	101⅞	100	Goodrich pf.	101½	102	101½	101⅞	— ⅛
84	85	100	Granby Consol.	84	84	84	84	...
93⅝	93⅞	3,200	Great Northern pf	94	94½	93½	93⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	32⅞	3,000	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	32¼	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	...
53⅞	54¼	1,500	Greene-Can. Copper	54	54	52¼	54	...
71	72	100	Gulf States Steel	71	71½	71½	71½	—1½
46	47	100	Haskell & Barker	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
100⅝	101¼	100	Illinois Central	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	— ⅝
54	54¼	3,100	Inspiration Copper	54	54½	54	54	—1
8¼	8½	200	Interboro Consol.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
35⅞	36½	100	Interboro Con. pf	35	35	35	35	—2
57	57½	200	Int. Agricultural pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ⅞
106½	107	700	Int. Harvester new	107¼	107½	106¾	106¾	— ⅝
30	30¼	4,200	Int. Mer. Marine	30⅝	30½	29⅞	30	— ¼
119⅛	119⅝	27,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	120	121⅝	119¾	119⅝	—1⅝
32	32¼	1,900	Int. Nickel	32¼	32¼	32	32	— ½
36	36½	5,400	Int. Paper	36¼	37⅜	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	800	Kansas City South	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	...
36⅝	37	1,800	Kennecott Copper	37⅜	37⅞	36½	37	— ½
74⅛	75¼	1,700	Lackawanna Steel	75¼	75¾	74⅛	74½	—3⅝
83	85	200	Laclede Gas	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	—2⅝
61	61½	500	Lehigh Valley	61¼	61¼	61	61	— ⅝
37⅞	40	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	—1
33½	33⅝	1,400	Maxwell Motors	31⅝	34¼	31⅝	34	+1⅞
62½	64	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	—1
26	26½	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
57½	59	100	May Dept. Stores	59½	59½	59½	59⅝	— ⅛
162¼	163	50,800	Mexican Petroleum	151⅝	162⅝	151⅝	162½	+7
28½	28½	600	Miami Copper	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
47½	48	3,600	Midvale Steel	47½	47½	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅝
10⅞	11	600	Minn. & St. L. new	11	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
5¼	5⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
25¼	25½	2,900	Missouri Pacific	25⅛	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅛
30	30½	200	Nat. Acme	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
16	16¼	200	Nat. Conduit & Cable	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
46	46	200	Nat. Enam. & St	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
91½	92	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ⅛
7	7⅜	1,000	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	100	Nevada Con. Cop	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	...
115	117	400	N. Y. Air Brake	117	117	116	116½	—1
4,400	4,400	4,400	N. Y. Central	70⅜	70⅜	70¼	70⅜	— ⅛
39½	40	1,900	N. Y., Ont. & West	40	40	39½	39⅝	— ¾
22	22	400	N. Y., Sus. & West	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅛
107⅞	108	1,500	Norfolk & Western	107⅞	108½	107⅞	108½	— ⅛
92⅜	92⅝	3,000	Northern Pacific	92⅜	92⅞	92½	92⅝	—1¼
42	43	9,700	Ohio Cities Gas	42	43⅜	41½	43⅛	— ⅝
41	42	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	42	42	42	—2
7¼	7⅜	500	Ontario Mining	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
59⅛	60½	300	Owens Bottle Mach	60	60	60	60	...
70¼	70⅝	20,400	Pan-Am. P. & T.	70¼	71⅛	69⅝	70⅜	— ⅝
121	122¾	1,400	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	123	123	121½	122	— ½
47⅜	48¼	1,300	Penn. R. R.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅛	47½	— ¼
55¼	56	1,200	People's Gas, Chi	56	56	55	55	—1
14½	14⅝	500	Pere Marquette	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
81⅜	82	800	Philadelphia Co	82½	82½	81⅜	81⅜	— ⅝
42	43½	800	Pierce-Arrow	43	43⅝	42⅝	43⅜	...
99½	100	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	100	100	100	100	— ½
17⅞	18¼	5,300	Pierce Oil	17⅞	18¼	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅜
82⅝	83	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	82⅝	83	82⅝	83	...
36¼	37½	5,000	Pitts. & West Va	36¼	37½	36¼	37	+ ½
79⅞	79⅞	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
69	69¼	500	Pressed Steel Car	69	69¼	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅝
92	92	100	Public Service, N. J.	92	92	92	92	...
67	69¼	67,900	Railway Steel Sp	67	69¼	67	69	+1½
24⅝	24⅞	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅞	24¼	24⅛	— ⅜
91¼	91½	17,800	Reading	91¼	91½	90¼	90½	—1⅜
39½	39½	100	Reading 2d pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ½
85¼	85½	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	85¼	85½	85¼	85¼	— ⅜
100	100	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	100	100	100	100	...
111½	119	400	Royal Dutch t r	111½	119	111	119	+1
12½	12⅝	200	St. Louis-San Fran	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
8½	9	100	Saxon Motor	8½	9	8½	9	...
21	21	100	Seab. Air Line	21	21	21	21	— ⅝
155½	156¼	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	155½	156¼	153½	155½	— ⅝
35¼	35½	2,800	Sinclair Oil Refin	35¼	35½	35	35½	+ ¼
55	55	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	55	55	55	55	...
87	87	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf	87	87	87	87	—3
100¼	101⅝	38,100	Southern Pacific	100¼	101⅝	100¼	100⅝	— ⅝
30	30⅜	4,400	Southern Railway	30	30⅜	29⅝	30	— ⅛
69½	69¾	600	Southern Ry. pf	69½	69¾	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
61⅞	64¼	9,700	Studebaker Co	61⅞	64¼	60⅝	63	+ ⅝
168	168	200	Tenn. C. & C	168	168	166	166	— ⅝
187	187⅝	3,000	Texas Co	187	187⅝	185¼	187	—1½
75¼	75¼	5,300	Tobacco Products	75¼	75¼	74⅛	74⅝	—1
131½	132¼	5,800	Union Pacific	131½	132¼	131½	131¼	—1½
70⅜	70⅝	300	Union Pacific pf	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅛
38½	39	300	United Alloy Steel	38½	38½	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅞
103	104	1,700	United Cigar Stores	103	104	102	103⅝	...
73	73	100	United Drug	73	73	73	73	+1⅞
142⅜	142⅝	100	United Fruit	142⅜	142⅝	142⅜	142⅜	— ¼
44	44	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	44	44	44	44	—1½
107	109⅜	6,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	107	109⅜	104	108¼	—1⅛
65¼	65½	900	U. S. Rubber	65¼	65½	64⅜	64⅝	— ⅛
47	47¼	700	U. S. Sm., R. & M	47	47¼	47	47¼	—1⅝
109	109⅝	88,300	U. S. Steel	109	109⅝	108⅜	108⅞	—1⅛
111½	111½	400	U. S. Steel pf	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	— ⅝
88	89	1,300	Utah Copper	88	89	88	88½	— ½
13⅜	13⅝	400	Utah Securities	13⅜	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
55¾	55⅞	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	55¾	55⅞	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
9½	9¾	200	Wabash pf. A

ADOPT SUGAR CARDS TO STOP HOARDING

Federal Food Board Announces Plan to Prevent Excessive Purchases Here.

INQUIRE INTO FRUIT PRICES

Suspension of Seven Wholesale Butter Dealers Is Approved—Hear Bakers' Wage Case.

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday that the United States Food Administration had approved the decision of the board suspending for a period of one week the license of six wholesale dealers in butter, and of another for two weeks. It was also announced that sugar cards would be issued to retail grocers in order to prevent hoarding of the commodity in homes. The firms against whom the suspension order has been issued were found guilty of exceeding the margins of profit allowed under the regulations of the Food Administration.

The firms ordered suspended for six weeks were: J. Raisin, 248 Broome Street; D. W. Lewis & Co., 179 Chambers Street; Carl Ahler, 5 Worth Street; H. Schwabeland & Sons, 341 West Thirteenth Street; B. Greenberg, 827 East 161st Street, and S. S. Long & Bro., 854 Washington Street. The firm ordered suspended for two weeks was Emil Fleishl & Son, 514 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx. These suspension orders are the result of a general investigation, still going on, that was ordered by the board three weeks ago at the request of the Food Administration.

According to the Food Administration, the margin of profit the suspended dealers received above that allowed by the Food Administration, ranged from one-fourth of a cent to 8 cents a pound. In each case the merchants not only have their licenses suspended, but have agreed to make contributions to the Red Cross equivalent to the total amount of the excess profit made from Sept. 1 until the date of the suspension order. The business of the merchants involved ranges from $150,000 to $2,500,000 a year. The penalty in the Fleishl case was more severe than the others because this concern sold nine tubs of storage butter as fresh butter. The Food Board announced that there were pending in its office about thirty cases against other wholesale dealers in butter which would be pressed to trial the coming week.

Floyd W. Fiske, Assistant Director of Transportation and Distribution of the Federal Food Board, announced yesterday that every grocer would be required to keep a card for each customer, who will be asked to state on the card that he or she has no more than two weeks' supply of sugar on hand, including the twenty-five pounds allowed for canning purposes. If a customer has more than a two-weeks' supply on hand, the grocer may be directed not to give him more until his supply is exhausted. Mr. Fiske said that New York City was exceeding its allotment of sugar, and added that the new move was intended to prevent excessive purchases. It was suspected at the Food Board that there was more or less hoarding of sugar in certain sections of the city. Investigations will be made if was said, with a view to breaking up this practice.

It was learned yesterday that Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York, had written to the management of Childs' restaurants that he had been informed that the restaurants were still charging for bread and butter when no meat order was given. Mr. Williams asked that the restaurant return to its old practice of furnishing bread and butter without charge until the present investigation was completed.

Representatives of five retail butter dealers and two wholesale dealers appeared before the board yesterday in the inquiry being conducted into the present high cost of oranges. After the hearing, Mr. Williams said:

"The wholesalers have been playing very fair. Investigation shows they have been getting a reasonable profit on oranges. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the retailers who have been profiteering, especially the small fruit stand vendors. I have heard from D. D. Black, the chief manager of the California Fruit Growers' Association, that the publicity given by the newspapers had tended to bring down the price that the small dealers have been charging."

While the examination was in progress, Mr. Williams received word by telephone that the crop of navel oranges for the year ending Aug. 31 was only 20 per cent. normal, while the crop of Valencia oranges was only 40 per cent. normal. Three more butchers were found guilty yesterday of profiteering, and a number of cases which have been adjourned will be heard next week.

Floyd W. Fiske, who is acting as mediator, presided yesterday at a conference held at the offices of the Food Board of representatives of the Brooklyn Master Bakers' Association and of the journeymen bakers employed by them. The journeymen bakers are asking an increase of $6 per week in their wages. The master bakers were given a week within which to decide whether they would grant the increased compensation.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

"While actual operations have not been appreciably affected, the changed international situation has had a clearly discernible influence on business sentiment. One result of the continued peace discussion has been the more general consideration of probable future conditions, and uncertainty regarding the after-war readjustments is reflected in still greater caution in many quarters. Not only has the hesitation lately noticed among certain buyers been intensified, but expectations of downward revisions of prices have prompted some cancellations of orders, and some manufacturing interests have shown more willingness to accept contracts running into 1919.

"Very large payments through the banks, as reflected in Clearing House transactions at the principal cities in the United States, continue the rule, total exchanges this week amounting to $6,372,786,865, an increase of 16.2 per cent., as compared with the same week last year, and of 20.7 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1916."

Bradstreet's says:

"The central fact is that merchants, especially those in the East, seem more content to trade in accordance with current requirements and to let developing events shape their future course. But the great new wealth-producing sections of the West, which is in a class by itself, seem to move along undisturbed by rumors of peace, and in consequence jobbers in that zone are doing more business than at this time last year. Retail trade in volume is about abreast of that going in 1917, value of turnover being greater, and mail-order houses are favored with a measurably larger volume of business."

SHOWS DROP IN EARNINGS.

Corn Products Refining Reports $8,629,584 Net for Nine Months.

The Corn Products Refining Company in its report for the nine months ending Sept. 30 shows a surplus after deductions for fixed charges, war taxes, and preferred dividends of $5,685,961, which is equivalent to $11.42 on the $49,777,333 common stock. This is a decrease of $1,349,820 over the corresponding period of the previous year, when the amount available for common stock dividends was $7,035,781, or $14.13 a share.

The net earnings for the current nine months, after deductions for war taxes, were $8,629,584, as compared with net earnings of $12,182,389 in 1917. The total net income for the nine months of this year is $8,950,205. The sum of $1,698,832 was set aside for interest and depreciation and preferred dividends amounted to $1,565,912.

GINNING FIGURES SEND COTTON PRICES HIGHER

Contracts for Active Months Advance from 50 to 60 Points—Export Movements Heavy.

Cotton prices, which have been showing a declining tendency since the opening of the week, yesterday turned about and contracts for the active months registered advances between 50 and 60 points from Thursday's closing quotations. October went up to 31.13, December 29.90, January 29.30, and March and May 28.92 and 28.68, respectively. The light ginning figures in the report issued by the Census Bureau accounted for the bullish enthusiasm exhibited. The Federal report made the amount ginned up to Oct. 18 but 6,790,003 bales, which was a surprise to the trade, which had expected the estimate to be several hundred thousand bales better. There was a renewal of local selling around midday which caused some slight declines, but fresh buying sent the market back to the previous high levels.

There was a heavy export movement, with Galveston clearing over 20,000 and Savannah about 27,000 bales. Spot was quiet at 31.70, a 15-point advance.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
Oct.	30.78	31.15	30.78	.....	30.55
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	29.81 bid	29.46
Dec.	29.35	29.90	29.34	29.71@29.78	29.36
Jan.	28.90	29.30	28.90	29.19@29.21	28.74
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	28.83 bid	28.56
March	28.50	28.92	28.50	28.78@28.79	28.41
April	.....	.....	.....	28.64 bid	28.30
May	28.38	28.68	28.36	28.54@28.56	28.20
July	28.26	28.52	28.26	28.40@28.43	28.07
Aug.	.....	28.25	28.05	28.05@28.15	27.65
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	27.55 bid	27.15

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 31.70c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.35c; New Orleans, 29.75c; Savannah, 29.25c; Augusta, 29.63c; Memphis, 30.50c; Houston, 31.50c; Little Rock, 31c. Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Wk. Last Yr.	
Port receipts	28,690	26,442	46,848
Exports	46,790	30,056	11,141
Export season	925,004	736,990	1,269,561
New York stocks	92,168	90,022	98,557
Port stocks	1,144,665	1,124,247	859,697
N. Y. arrivals	558	3,159	859,697

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton was quiet, 21.63d middling; good middling, 21.20d. Sales, 2,000 bales, of American, 1,000 bales. Imports, 3,000 bales. Futures opened quiet at 1 to 6 points advance, and closed quiet, 6 to 11 points from Thursday's close. October, 21.11d; November, 21.51d; December, 20.98d; January, 20.56d; February, 20.17d. Manchester—Yarns sluggish, cloths dull.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair and cooler Sat.; cloudy and cooler Sun.

S. C.—Rain Sat.; unsettled Sun.

Ga.—Fair and cooler Sat.; rain and cooler Sun.

Fla.—Rain Sat. and Sun.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Rain and cooler Sat.; fair Sun.

Ohio.—Fair and cooler Sat.; rain Sun.

Ind.—Cloudy and cooler Sat.; rain Sun.

Mich.—Fair and cooler Sat.; fair Sun.

Names Booth Vice President.

Willis H. Booth, Vice President of the Security Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, was elected a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company at a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday. He will take charge of the new business activities of the company about Jan. 1.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Twenty new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $364,200, were chartered today. They include:

Franco-American Distributing Co., Manhattan, import and export food products, $10,600; M. M. and M. Blum, B. Rynveld, 78 E. Riverside Drive.

Dubrow & Siegel, Inc., Manhattan, coats and suits, $6,000; M. S. Dubrow, F. and L. Siegel, 201 South Fourth St., Brooklyn.

Pershing Laundry, Inc., Manhattan, $5,200; E. Pickard, C. A. Frank, A. Jacobson, 4,222 Broadway.

Manhattan Square Sanatarium, Manhattan, $10,000; E. A. Tavegni, J. P. O'Neil, H. Fuldner, Jr., 38 West 77th St.

Cobban Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. and C. M. Cobban, W. A. Van Ness, 220 Broadway.

King & Reissman, Inc., Manhattan, sewing machines and factory equipment, $5,000; M. and S. Reissman, S. King, 605 44th St.

Berry Underwood Motor Corp., Brooklyn, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; G. D. Mackey, W. A. Underwood, B. O. Berry, 1,426 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Murray Export and Import Co., Manhattan, $10,600; M. B. H. Pollack, J. J. Dunn, L. Levine, 467 Broadway.

Circle Leasing Co., Oswego, realty, $5,000; A. T. Hunter, B. Engelberg, H. A. Baumann, 445 West 155th St.

Curtis Bell, Manhattan, photographic and works of art, $15,000; A. E. Boyd, E. A. Stout, Jr., L. Koehler, Wall St.

Sandor Realty Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; D. Klein, C. Trosk, J. Kaplan, 52 Broadway.

Grant Improvement Co., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; P. Shafter, J. Layman, W. M. Elkind, 163 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

J. F. Markley Co., Manhattan, commission business, $25,000; J. F. and E. Markley, C. G. Warren, 50 Church St.

The Markley Trading Co., Manhattan, commission business, $25,000; same as preceding.

Karl Guggenheim, Inc., Manhattan, jewelry, $25,000; K. Guggenheim, M. Mizesheimer, H. Gittelson, 17 East 17th St.

Demon Burner Corp., Manhattan, kerosene oil burners, $5,000; G. W. Graham, R. M. Gibson, F. W. Gregory, 880 St. Nicholas Av.

East River Towing Co., Manhattan, $40,000; C. P. Schroeter, W. J. Martin, P. J. Dobson, no address given.

George Silver, Inc., Manhattan, grain, flour, and bakery business, $5,000; G. Silver, J. F. Rogers, M. Sulzberger, 240 East 72d St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Benzo Chemical Co., Manhatan, $5,000 to $50,000.

Eagle Poultry Farms, Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

H. D. Seaman Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Hollin Chemical Co., $2,000,000 to $2,180,000.

Great American Insurance Co., Manhattan, $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Hilmon Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Progressive Shoe Mfg. Co., Manhattan, to Gotham Shoe Mfg. Co.

West Side German Dispensary, Manhattan, to West Side Dispensary and Hospital.

MERGER.

Alloy Foundry and Machine Co., Manhattan, with Alloy Foundry and Machine Corp.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

General Rendering Co., Del., $1,000,000; representative, W. Robinson, 816 1st Av.

M. J. Brennan Co., Del., $50,000; representative, T. F. Rogers, Corning.

REVOCATION AND SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Markley Trading Co., Ohio.

Wayne Iron Works, Pennsylvania.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Only Skirt Co., Manhattan.

The Speedway Girls Co., Manhattan.

145 1st Av., Manhattan.

Billy K. Wells Amusement Co., Manhattan.

David H. Zell, Manhattan.

Bergen & Zaager, Manhattan.

Evans The Tailor, Manhattan.

Clayton Auto Painting and Trimming Co., Manhattan.

Ficks Reed Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 25.—Charters filed:

Waldron & Craig Company, Trenton, real estate and insurance, $5,000; William L. Waldron, Edward F. Craig, and Joseph Lanigan, all of Trenton.

Henry Haas Silk Manufacturing Company, Midland Park, $50,000; Arthur G. Quinn, Anna Slutzky, and Lewis S. Marx, all of New York.

Truck Tire Sales and Service Company, Trenton; J. M. Goodridge, Edith Goodridge, and T. M. Balderstein, all of Trenton.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Oct. 25.—Charters filed:

Fox Chemical Corp., $1,000,000; J. A. Frere, New York; A. M. Haack, Jersey City; J. M. Frere of Wilmington.

Merle Burners Mfg. Co., $150,000; Joseph M. Merle, Marcil E. Mousulet, John F. Davis, Alex. D. McNally, Charles E. Hunter, all of New York.

E. F. Higgins & Co., $50,000; Edward A. Higgins, Edward F. Higgins, Chadsea Higgins of Wilmington.

Universal Cigar Co., Inc., $50,000; Israel Rosefeld, Max Kartman, Joseph Blank, all of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMS'S ATTACK AROUSES C. H. SABIN

Controller Accused Him of Stirring Strife Between Government and Banks.

UNFAIR, BANKER RETORTS

Says Currency Head Published One-Sided and Misleading Extracts from Correspondence.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, answering yesterday criticisms contained in a letter addressed to him by Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams, asserted that Mr. Williams had gone out of his way to discredit New York bankers by publishing one-sided and misleading extracts from correspondence on more than one occasion. The controversy arose over the charge, made by Mr. Sabin in a speech to the American Bankers' Association, that Controller Williams had treated State banks injuriously in a public announcement contrasting State banks, to their disadvantage, with the record of national banks.

Controller Williams attacked Mr. Sabin in a letter for stating that there had been no failure of State banks in forty-four States. Controller Williams asserted that this was a contradiction of official figures, which showed that only thirty-four States were free from failures of State banks, and that the contradiction was calculated to discredit official statements and to injure the Liberty Loan. Mr. Sabin replied that the word "forty-four" was a typographical error, where "thirty-four" was really intended, and that the error was not highly material, and bore no relation to the criticism on Controller Williams' alleged unfairness to State banks. Mr. Skelton's letter of Oct. 23 on this subject is as follows:

Washington, Oct. 23, 1918.

Dear Sir—Your letter of 15th instant, in reply to mine of 10th, regarding your address at Chicago on the 25th instant, has been received and noted.

Your statement demanded notice from this office because it was made before an important body and was published conspicuously, presumably from copies given out by you days in advance, in many newspapers at a critical moment and a tremendously important period, and apparently intended to contradict official statements given to the press from this office, and to give those statements the aspect of malicious purpose. Whatever may have been your intention, the obvious tendency of what you said was to cause distrust and hostility and to stir strife between the Government and the State banks of the country.

At a time when cordial harmony and mutual confidence between the Administration and all our financial interests were vitally necessary and the canvass for the Fourth Liberty Loan was but fairly started, you proceeded to induce the false impression that a department of the Administration was attempting to weaken and injure the State banking system. Your propensity to cause mischief by the promulgation of misinformation or misstatements had been demonstrated in 1916, when, at another critical time, misleading statements given out by you, with dramatic setting, as to the certainty of early peace, led to sensational fluctuations in the markets.

The accusations, direct and implied, against this office and the administration of which it is part, contained in your address, are very brief incidental and illustrative reference to State banks occurring in an official statement given out by this office on Aug. 12. I consider that your statement gave reason for the supposition that you were actuated by unfriendly motives, and I consider it to be spectacular, regardless of results to the country or to those whom you misrepresented. Therefore, in my letter to you of Sept. 28, I directed your attention to the inaccuracies of your statement at Chicago as reported in the newspapers, so far as I am informed, you made no effort for adequate correction. You replied to me, under date of Oct. 2, that the inaccuracy or misstatement was caused by a "typographical error." Yet on Oct. 5 your address in printed form sent out from your office in New York, containing this same misstatement, was still being delivered through the mails, and evidently posted at least five days after your admitted discovery of the "typographical error," and several days after my first letter to you was written.

Now, under date of 15th inst., you inclose me another printed copy of your address, evidently newly set up and with the errors corrected. I am impelled to say that the delicate and perilous circumstances dictated any burning zeal on your part to undo any damage you may have caused by the untrue utterances and harmful and unjust inferences attributed to you and published, with whatever weight your official position may give, behind them, in the newspapers and distributed in printed form from your office.

In conclusion, let me note that you fail to answer my direct question to you, in letter of 9th, as to how many copies of the printed address, which you concede to be incorrect, were sent out; nor do you explain why on Oct. 2 a week after your address, you found it necessary, in order to give me a correct excerpt of what you claim to have said at Chicago, to typewrite a whole page of matter, if at that time you in truth had on hand and were distributing, as you imply, the corrected printed copies. I am left uninformed, further, whether any attempt was made to send corrected versions to those who had received the untrue copies, and how many of the corrected addresses you and your company have distributed. Yours truly,

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS.

Mr. Sabin's reply, made public yesterday, is as follows:

Mr. John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of the 23d, which you saw fit to give to the press before it had reached me, I desire simply to state that the manner in which you have handled this matter shows a disregard of the rules of fair play and attempts to raise false issues in which the real facts in the case are obscured. This is not the first attempt you have made to discredit New York bankers by publishing one-sided extracts from correspondence, to the end that, intentionally or otherwise, you create a misleading and false impression.

The vital fact is that in a circular sent out from your office over your name you saw fit to go out of your way to cast reflection upon the credit and standing of the State banks of the country, which aroused the resentment of State bankers generally. This resentment has, to my knowledge, been voiced many times both in letters to you, in public addresses by responsible bankers, and in formal resolutions adopted at the A. B. A. Convention. My brief comment on your circular had no purpose but to call attention to this general feeling in the hope that a better attitude and a more harmonious relation might follow. As a fair expression of the attitude of the State banks in regard to this matter, I call your attention to the following resolution, in which I had no hand and no knowledge, passed unanimously by the State Bank Section at its recent convention:

> The State Bank Section regards as unfortunate and greatly depreciates the recent statement given out officially by the Controller of the Currency in which the absence of failures of national banks for a stated period was contrasted with the number of failures of banks chartered under State laws. Such statements, either directly or by inference, tend to shake public confidence in State banks and create a false impression as to the condition and stability of State banks. In a time of war it is of vital importance that co-operation be encouraged and confidence be stimulated. It is important that State banks and trust companies be given credit for their achievements in supporting the war to the end that they maintain their efforts and be not discouraged by either intentional or unintentional statements which might be interpreted as reducing public confidence in them or their work. It is therefore
>
> Resolved, That the State Bank Section deprecates these recent official statements and calls upon all State chartered institutions to continue their efforts in behalf of the war, the Liberty Loans, the Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

In my previous letters to you I have covered the essential facts in regard to my own statement, its publication, and its distribution, which are entirely unimportant in the face of the issue raised from which I refuse to allow you to divert either me or the public. The typographical error out of which you have attempted to build a case was so patent in the context of the paragraph in which it appeared and so unimportant in the conclusion reached that no one could possibly have been misled by it, nor could it have attracted the critical attention of any one other than yourself, in your attempt to defend an untenable position.

As for any peace statement made by me in October, 1916, I take full responsibility. For the statement which I made in Chicago, I also take full responsibility. No matter what may be said further, nor how many letters you may write or publish, you in turn cannot dodge the responsibility for the circular issued by your office Aug. 12 in which you attempted to discredit the State banking system of this country.

In conclusion, I may state that your argument that my comment was calculated to injure the Fourth Liberty Loan is disproved by the records of the Treasury Department, which, at last returns, show that the company of which I have the honor to be President has in this loan—as it did also in the Second and Third Loans—led the entire country in the amount of subscriptions made—its subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan being more than $125,000,000. Yours very truly,

CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Mr. Sabin's remarks about the publication of one-sided extracts intended to injure New York bankers was taken by some to refer to the Controller's correspondence with J. P. Morgan & Co. This firm complained that it had been treated unfairly by the publication in full of letters of Controller Williams, together with incomplete portions of the letters of J. J. Morgan & Co.

Graham Rice in Bankruptcy.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed in the Federal Court yesterday against George Graham Rice of 27 William Street, who is awaiting trial in the Federal Courts on an indictment charging him with using the mails to defraud. The petitioning creditors, who allege debts amounting to $3,895, are Kohn & Co., Herman J. Wile, and Abram Faron. Rice, whose right name is Jacob Simon Herzig, is also under indictment in the State courts on five charges of grand larceny. He is at liberty under bail. Rice is said to have done a business in oil and mining stocks of $10,000,000 in the past two years and to have had more than 50,000 correspondents in all parts of the United States. He has served several terms in prison.

HEARS BARGE CANAL PLEAS.

McAdoo Tells Delegates That State Still Owns Waterway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Murray Hulbert, Dock Commissioner of New York; Lee Kohns, and a delegation from New York City were assured today by Director of Railways McAdoo that the Government had not taken over the ownership of the New York State Barge Canal, but merely the use of that waterway.

The delegation from New York reported to the Director that canalboats were lying idle, that no cargoes were available, and that there were insufficient dock facilities at New York City.

In reply Mr. McAdoo said New York State still owned the canal, and the property could be used as thought necessary by the official in control. In addition, New York was still at liberty to fix rates, and the Government would pay regular tolls. The Director assured the delegation that the Railroad Administration was even now endeavoring to divert grain cargoes to the canal to relieve rail congestion.

So far as terminal facilities were concerned, Mr. McAdoo said, the Government had already loaned docks and piers taken over from the steamship companies and stood ready to furnish more space if necessary.

The net paid week-day circulation of The New York Times exceeds that of any other New York morning newspaper.—Advt.

GOVERNMENT SPURS MUNITIONS MAKERS

Demand Is Made at Bridgeport to Install Training Schools for Women.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 25.—Munitions manufacturers of Connecticut and the four counties of Western Massachusetts were told in plain words today that they must speed up production because a crisis existed which called for unlimited exertion by both manufacturers and employes. Major B. A. Franklin, U. S. A., Production Manager of the Brigeport district, gave the manufacturers some facts that surprised them.

"Some manufacturers," he said, "seem to have the idea that peace is near, and that idea is detrimental to the interests of the Government. You must remember that you have signed contracts by which you agreed to deliver to the Government definite quantities of goods at definite times, and most of you have not lived up to your contracts. A crisis exists, and it calls for unlimited exertion on your part, just as it does on the part of your employes."

H. E. Miles of the Department of Labor told the men present that they had been laggards in solving their labor problems and that the time had come for them to busy themselves.

"Thirty days ago," he said, "the manufacturers of this country were told that within ninety days they must train 600,000 new skilled workers. Thirty days have passed, and these workers have not been produced. That means that in the next sixty days they must be trained, and you men must start the work immediately."

Miles declared that every manufacturer engaged in Government work was requested, and perhaps would be required, immediately to install training schools for women workers. He compared the work of women in England, France, Italy, and Canada, with that in some cities of Western New England.

Congressman John Q. Tilson, a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, emphasized the need of munitions.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
November	1.27⅞	1.24⅛	1.27¼	1.25¼	..
December	1.23⅝	1.20¾	1.22⅞	1.21⅝	1.19

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	71¾	70¼	71¾	70¼	..
November	71¼	68¾	71¼	69	..
December	70¾	68¼	70⅛	68¾	58¾

In the local cash grain market standard was quoted at 80c; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 3 white, 79c; No. 4 white, 78½c; ordinary clipped, 79c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	25.30	25.20	25.30	25.00	..
November	24.70	24.70	24.70	24.20	24.72
January	24.50	22.92	24.50	..	..
Ribs—					
November	21.25	21.25	21.25	20.75	..
January	21.97	20.80	21.97	20.30	22.10
Pork—					
October	.....	.....	.....	..	41.75
January	40.00	38.75	40.00	..	40.87

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	8.65	8.65
December	8.80	8.80
January	8.95	8.95
May	9.10	9.10
July	9.85	9.85
September	10.15	10.15

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
November	1.64⅜	1.64⅜	1.64⅜
December	1.65⅜	1.65⅜	1.65⅜

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,186 packages. Buyers are showing fair interest in the offerings of the fresh-made goods, and the feeling on such is firm. Other grades in pretty full supply and barely steady. Renovated quiet. Ladles moving a little better and tone firmer. Packing stock steady to firm. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 58@58½c; extras, 92 score, 57½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 55¼@57c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 53@55c; lower grades, 49@52c; unsalted, higher than extras, 59¼@60c; extras, 58½@60c; firsts, 56¼@58c; seconds, 54@56c; State dairy tubs, finest, 56@57c; good to prime, 52@55c; common to fair, 47@51c; renovated, extras, 50¼@51c; firsts, 48¼@49c; lower grades, 40@48c; imitation creamery, extras, 49@49½c; factory current make, firsts, 41¼@42c; seconds, 40c; lower grades, 38@39½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 40@40½c; No. 2, 39¼c; lower grades, 36@38c.

EGGS.—7,378 packages. Arrivals continue light and the scarcity of newlaid qualities is unrelieved. Stock showing a fair to large proportion of such is promptly salable at irregular prices, about in range of present quotations. Dirties quiet. Storage eggs in fair demand and firm. Nearby white eggs continue very scare and uniformly newlaid qualities are short of trade needs. Most receivers have no more than enough on hand to cut out to retail trade in a jobbing way at more or less advance over wholesale values, which are somewhat nominal at the moment. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 59@60c; extra firsts, 56@58c; firsts, 52@56c; seconds, 49@52c; dirties, No. 1, 45@46c; No. 2 and poorer, 40@44c; checks, good to choice, dry, 40@42c; undergrades, 35@39c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 46@47c; firsts, charges paid, 44½@46c; seconds, charges paid, 42½@44c; undergrades, 40@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 68@92c; ordinary to prime, 75@88c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 72@88c; pullet whites, 78c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 80@85c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 66@66c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 50@60c.

NEW RAINBOW DIVISION LIST

Large Additional Subscriptions Reach Headquarters.

New York's total of subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign was still unknown at loan headquarters yesterday. It was said that banks and trust companies were making their reports directly to Washington, and that the announcement of the final result would be made there.

The following list of additional subscriptions was made public yesterday by the Rainbow Division, which conducted the campaign among the trades of New York City:

Jewelry Division.

Quota, $5,000,000; Total, $9,070,350.

Tiffany & Co., (additional)	$100,000
S. L. Van Wesel	119,050
M. Dreicer & Co.	110,000
Stern Bros & Co., (additional)	110,000
Arnstein Bros. & Co., (additional)	100,000
Leon Hirsch, (additional)	75,000
Tiffany & Co. employes	75,000
Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., (part,) and employes	73,400
Hipp Hildshein & Bro., (additional)	73,000
Charles A. Keene	60,000
Adolph Schwob, Inc., (additional)	50,000
Black, Starr & Frost	50,000
John R. Wood & Sons, (additional)	50,000
Banque National Neuchateloise, (Switzerland)	$9,100
Charles Adler's Sons, (additional)	35,000
Underwood & Underwood	30,500
Henry Kryn and employes, (additional)	30,000
Graff, Washbourne & Dunn	27,000
Eichberg & Co., (additional)	25,000
L. & M. Kahn & Co., (additional)	25,000
Ansonia Clock Co., (additional)	25,000
L. E. Waterman & Co., (additional)	25,000
Enos Richardson & Co., (additional)	23,000
I. Lewkowitz	21,500
Seth Thomas Clock Co.	20,900
Belais & Cohn	20,500
Byron Strasburger & Co., (additional)	20,000
Albert Lorsch & Co., (additional)	20,000
Rice & Mochster, Inc.	20,000
Charlton & Co.	20,000
August Goldsmith, personal, (additional)	20,000
Ida L. Oppenheimer, personal	19,850
Mabie Todd & Co.	15,000
Untermeyer, Robbins & Co., (additional)	15,000
Dreicer & Co. employees	13,500
I. Ollendorf Co., Inc.	13,000
E. M. Gattle & Co.	12,850
William Barthman	12,000
Philip Silberman, personal	12,000
D. C. de Lara, (additional)	10,550
Jacobson Bros., (additional)	10,000
Samuel H. Levy	10,000
Robert Lissauer	10,000
Zimmern, Rees & Co., (additional)	10,000
Frederick Kelm, (additional)	10,000
Goodfriend Bros. (additional)	10,000
J. B. Bowden & Co.	10,000
Joseph Fahys & Co., (additional)	10,000
Knickerbocker Watch Co.	10,000
Lee Bach, personal	10,000
Dominick & Haff	10,000
Newman Clock Co.	10,000
E. & I. Bass	10,000
Charles M. Levy	10,000
Edwin S. Cohen, personal	10,000
Schenck & Van Haelen, (additional)	10,000
Monroe, Parls & Co., (additional)	10,000
Albert Ullman, personal	10,000
William S. Hedges & Co.	10,000
Reichman Bros., (additional)	10,000
Lindlay Higham & Co.	10,000
American Gem and Pearl Co., (additional)	10,000
Cross & Beguelin	10,000
Duim & Dresden	10,000
Dubois Watch Case Co., (additional)	10,000
Arnold Lorsch, personal, (additional)	10,000
M. J. Veganbeno, (additional)	10,000
A. Goudois	10,000
B. & L. Veit, (additional)	10,000
Louis Weyl & Vita Israel	10,000
Louis Friedlander, (additional)	10,000
King & Hirst, (additional)	10,000
Rose H. Strocck	10,000

Building Trades—Glass Division.

Mississippi Glass Co.	$37,400
Semon Bache & Co.	34,000
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	47,500
Holbrook Bros., Inc.	38,400
Schrenck & Co.	35,000
Theodore W. Morris & Co.	26,000
Theodore W. Morris	25,000
Leo. Popper & Sons	23,000
Thomas C. Edmonds & Co.	15,000
Jacobus Kohn, Inc.	13,150
Bendit, Drey & Co.	10,000
Charles H. Harris	10,000
Homer Brooke Glass Co.	8,000
Tassi Bros.	6,550

Wine and Liquor Trade.

Green River Distilling Co., (additional)	$100,000
Family Wine and Liquor Dealers' Protective Association	100,000
Steinhardt Bros. & Co., (additional)	50,000
G. F. Cosbland & Co.	37,000

Influenza has been responsible in part for the delay in arriving at the total subscriptions made in New York City. Many of the banks have reported that it was impossible to complete their work because so many of their employes were ill. The reports on which banks are working include not only the total subscriptions and number of purchases of bonds, but the classification as to the denomination of bonds desired and the various plans of payment.

REVISING SHIP PROGRAM.

Original Plans Not Adjusted to the War, Piez Says.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Revision of the entire shipbuilding program of the United States is in prospect in the immediate future, according to Charles Piez, Vice President and General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"This revision will affect not only the wooden ships," Mr. Piez said today, "but the steel and concrete vessels as well. It is brought about partly because of the enormous expense which shipbuilding has placed on the nation and partly because the original program has been found not to be adjusted to the needs of the war."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	99¼	99¾
2s, coupon, 1930	99¼	99¾
2s, Panama, '38, reg	99	99½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	99	99½
3s, registered, 1946	89	..
3s, coupon, 1946	89	..
3s, conversion, 1947	80	..
4s, registered, 1925	106	106⅝
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106⅝
3s, Panama, '61, reg	88	92
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	93
5s, Fed Land Bank, '38	104½	105

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99¼	100	98
4½s June, 1965	99¼	100	98
4½s May, 1963	99¼	100	98
4½s Nov., 1957	99¼	100	98
4½s May, 1957	99¼	100	98
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94	94½	93¾
4½s Mar., 1964	94	94½	93¾
4½s Apr., 1966	94	94½	93¾
4½s Mar., 1962	94	94½	93¾
4½s Sep., 1960	94	94½	93¾

WOMEN OPEN FIGHT TO BAR GERMAN TOYS

Another Boston Tea Party Advocated at City Federation Meeting.

WANT WILSON TO STEP IN

News That Tons of Goods "Made In Germany" Have Been Landed Brings Angry Protests.

There was the usual moment of great excitement near the end of the meeting of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, which held its forty-seventh convention at the Hotel Astor yesterday. It has become the custom for the federation conventions, which are big, brilliant, all-day affairs, to roll along peacefully to the latter part of the afternoon, when some member suddenly springs something of moment to which the federation immediately rises.

It was the arrival of German-made toys in this country which set the convention by its ears yesterday. Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, President of the American Relief Legion, wearing a Women's Police Reserve uniform, rose in the big gathering of women and cried:

"Mme. President, there are five tons of German-made toys which have been landed in this country. Are we to stand for their being sold here?"

Every woman in the great gathering, which filled every inch of the big ballroom of the Hotel Astor, was on the qui vive in a second, and Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, who is running for the State Assembly in the Seventh Assembly District, came swiftly to the edge of the platform like some avenging goddess as she cried:

"They shall never be sold here. Let us do as my ancestors did so long ago with the tea in the Boston harbor. Let us throw them into the sea."

"It is a matter for the highest authority in the country," cried Mrs. Robert Lyle, leading member of the Texas Society, from the front seat in the ballroom. "Let us refer it to our Chief Executive. Let President Wilson settle a question like this."

Mrs. Belle de Rivera, Honorary President of the federation, settled the matter for the time being by proposing that a committee be appointed to look into it. Mrs. John Francis Yawger and the President agreed, but every woman went home vowing that not a child or grandchild of hers should have a Germanmade toy for Christmas.

The convention, with the exception of a half hour's wait for luncheon due to the Hotel Astor's waiters going on strike, and which necessitated a trip to the eighth floor to get salt for the luncheon by Mrs. Harvard Albert Kehlbech, Chairman of the Luncheon Committee, went smoothly. It was a patriotic meeting with a number of military men and Cyril Maude to talk about war; Mrs. Whitman headed the guests of honor. Pasquali and the Police Band played, the réveillé was sounded at the opening of the convention, the salute given the flag and "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs sung. Miss Florence Guernsey, in a recital of a parody on "The Rosary," brought down the house.

There were three stanzas to Miss Guernsey's poem, which appealed to the war sock knitters in the federation. The first read:

The hours I've spent on thee, dear sock,
Are as a string of purls to me.
I count them o'er by weary clock,
My hosiery, my hosiery!

The English actor said he had never before seen so many women together at one time, and that he was sure he would not have been admitted if his name had not been "Maude."

MORE COTTON IS GINNED.

Total Prior to Oct. 18 Amounted to 6,791,003 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. — Cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18 amounted to 6,700,000 running bales, including 113,335 round bales and 9,780 bales of Sea Island, the Census Bureau today announced. Cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18 last year amounted to 5,573,606 bales, including 108,298 round bales and 45,815 bales of Sea Island. To the same date in 1916 ginnings were 7,503,183 bales, including 136,880 round bales and 65,040 of Sea Island.

Ginnings by States follow: Alabama, 485,520; Arizona, 6,082; Arkansas, 447,034; California, 10,241; Florida, 11,831; Georgia, 1,277,736; Louisiana, 324,888; Mississippi, 583,961; Missouri, 19,916; North Carolina, 295,841; Oklahoma, 345,392; South Carolina, 795,340; Tennessee, 131,837; Texas, 2,050,555; Virginia, 2,026. All other States, 1,293.

Sea Island ginning by States. Florida, 4,058; Georgia, 5,006; South Carolina, 716.

Bruere Advisers May Not Quit.

The members of the New York State Advisory Board of the United States Employment Service, who tendered their resignations when Henry Bruere was appointed Director for the State of New York, withdrew their resignations yesterday. They adopted a resolution setting forth that they had offered their resignations to leave the Department of Labor and that Mr. Bruere free to select their own associates, and withdrew their resignations at the request of the Secretary of the Department of Labor.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Established chemical company wants partner with sufficient capital and sales ability to place on the market a new disinfectant powder. The present influenza epidemic makes this the right time to market this article. K 227 Times.

Nice Moving-Picture House for Sale.—Will take automobile in first-class condition as part payment or will pay difference. Call at 208 Wooster St., 5th floor. Phone Spring 7473.

Want to sell my interest in good manufacturing business; reason for selling, having other business taking all my time. Apply to 310A, 47 West 42d St.

For sale, on account of draft, well-paying dress, waist specialty shop in one of the finest sections of the city. F., 3,764 Broadway.

Lease, furniture and fixtures of a two hundred and twenty (220) room apartment hotel. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 EAST 42D ST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WILL PERSON SEEING MAN STRUCK by auto, 90th St. and 5th Av., Wednesday, October 16, 1918, about 7:15 P. M., kindly communicate with FOSTER & NEWMAN, Attorneys, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of SCHLOSSTEIN-GREENSPAN CO., a corporation, Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

Take notice, that the undersigned trustee will sell at public auction, subject to the confirmation of the court, on Monday, the fourth day of November, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the bankruptcy court room, No. 201 Essex Building, corner of Clinton and Beaver S reets, Newark, New Jersey, combination sets, 10k. gold and sterling silver; chains, knives and cuff links; 10k. gold cameo brooches-cornelians and pinks; 256 brilliants—20.65 carats; one dozen 14k. gold festoons, mounted; 3 dozen pearl pins; 10 and 14k. mounted; 33 Waldemar watch chains, 10k.; 131 lavalieres, mounted, 10k., and 180 festoons, 10k.

Further particulars may be obtained from the trustee. Property may be inspected any day during business hours, at Liberty Trust Company, No. 447 Central Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

CHARLES HOOD, Trustee,
790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER,
Attorneys of Trustee,
790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CREPES Wanted.—Imported Japanese cotton crepes in cadet blue and battleship gray. Telephone Harlem 1198.

DRESSES wanted.—Contractors desiring to realize cash for stock of serge jersey or satin dresses submit samples 9 to 12 daily; only exceptional bargains considered. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on taffeta, georgette and crepe de chine dresses for Spring. Write for appointment. G. C., 233 Times Downtown.

KERAMI and furman beaver wanted for cash. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

OVERCOATING Wanted.—Will pay cash for big quantity 24 to 28 oz. heavy overcoating. Phone Spring 4607.

OVERCOATINGS wanted; 9070, shades 1 and 16; cash; must be cheap. H 105 Times.

PERCALES wanted; good assortment; 36 inches, light colors; will buy 100,000 yards; submit samples, lowest spot-cash prices. E. B. Kornbredt Apron Co., 134 West 37th.

SERGES, Woolens, Worsteds Wanted, (Men's Wear.)—Open to buy for cash at right prices; mail samples. Allmann Woolen Co., 71 Leonard St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—29-inch Lawrence 8084. Spitzer, 1,265 B'way; Mad.-Sq. 1872.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APRONS for immediate delivery; Red Cross nurses', bungalow, ladies' and maids' aprons. Kursheedt Apron Co., 134 West 37th.

BROADCLOTH, kerseys, velours and all kinds of serges. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 651.

COATS.—Beaver, Hudson seal, Karami and mole short coats and coatees; also all kinds of stoles and muffs. R. Simon & Co., 22 West 26th. Farragut 9433.

COATS.—Special velour coats, $10.75; F. & H. broadcloth coats, $16; also suits to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Children's, juniors', ladies', to close out; reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS, fur trimmed, desirable styles and cloths, to close out. Ettenson, Zalud & Co., 11 West 32d St.

COATS.—Cloth, plush; immediate delivery; stouts, broadcloths, $14. Schoen-Weissman, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—5,000 coats, 2 to 6 and 8 to 14; all materials; prices from $3 up. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th St.

COLLARS.—Kit cooney collars for sale. Madison Square 7283.

DRESSES.—Big job of serge and satin dresses to close out. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 32 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Job of velvet, serge, satin, and jersey. 136 West 21st, 7th floor, front.

DRESSES.—Jobs jersey serge satins, velveteens; sacrifice. Feller, 30 W. 32d St.

INTERLINING.—Flannel interlining for sale, reasonable. S. & M., Madison Square 2967.

PEARL BUTTONS.—2,000 gross fresh water pearl buttons, 36 ligne. Apply Room 903, 225 5th Av., city.

PUTTEES for sale; Government rejects in large quantities. Panama Knitting Mills, 440-444 Canal St.

SERGE.—104, at $2.35; 11433, at $2.35; 7120, at $2.10; 1464, at $2.35; 9050, at $2.25; 7301, at $1.90; 8850, 7512, 47091/2, at $1.90; velours, all colors, at $2.90. Madison Square 9837.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES—0600 navy, black, $2.20; velour 032 taupe, burgundy, $2.80. Gramercy 845.

SILVERTONE.—Cheap; navy, Pekin, Oxford, brown, taupe, plum, etc. Madison Square 1520.

SUITS AND COATS, fur trimmed, desirable styles and cloths, to close out. Ettenson, Zalud & Co., 11 West 32d St.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade to close out. Gitteison & Steinhaus, 19 West 24th St.

WAISTS.—500 dozen cotton waists, to close out. Eagle Waist and Garment Co., Inc., Jersey City. Call Webster 4876.

Allied Industries.

DARNING NEEDLES Wanted.—Any size, quality, brand darning needles; cash. Hanover 972.

NEEDLES.—Wanted, hand sewing; any quantity, quality; brand size; cash. Hanover 972.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday.....6 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

New Waste Baskets.

A novelty is being introduced into the decorative trade in a new kind of waste paper basket. This article is different from the general line of waste baskets, because it has many decorative possibilities. The basket is made of heavy paper and canvas, then hand painted to conform to any style of interior decoration.

Style In Bathing Caps Limited.

By a new ruling of the War Industries Board, manufacturers of rubber bathing caps have been ordered to reduce styles and colors to a single one. This is in sharp contrast to recent orders, whereby the styles and colors had been set at eight. It is said, however that the rubber allotments will probably continue on the present basis for at least two years. This will afford an opportunity to straighten out the situation.

Good Holiday Trade Expected.

Manufacturers of floor and table lamps, both in wood and metal, seem to feel that during the holiday season their goods will be very much in demand. Their opinions are based on the belief that this year the public in general will make presents that are ornamental as well as useful. Hand-carved mahogany and decorated lamps are mostly in demand at present.

Opinions Differ In Belt Trade.

Opinions seem to differ as to the actual conditions in the belt trade. Some manufacturers claim that business is slow, while others are doing more business than they did last season. One firm states that its business has improved not less than 40 per cent. within the last season. Another finds that its business has even improved to a larger percentage.

Pledges for Corset Trade.

Corset manufacturers are notifying their customers that, in consideration of priority granted to the corset industry with regard to limited amounts of steel, the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board expects of every corset manufacturer, dealer and wearer full co-operation in its efforts toward conservation. The War Service Committee of the Corset Industry of the United States has accordingly been instructed to require from every corset manufacturer and every dealer signed pledges to cover the situation.

Silk Shades In Demand.

Business in the lamp-shade industry continues quite brisk. Salesmen from the Middle West and South are sending in very favorable reports, and a big business is anticipated around the holiday season. Silk shades are selling very well, especially in the better grades. For use in connection with iron lamp bases, hand-painted parchment shades are still much in demand. Some of the manufacturers have been short of labor due to the influenza epidemic, but on the whole this has not affected the industry to any great extent.

Millinery Trimmings Are Varied.

This is a season of varied trimmings for women's hats. Ostrich is still very popular, and to a limited extent fur is being used with success, especially mole, monkey and seal. Flowers and fancy pins are selling well, and wings of all kinds are meeting a good demand. Cockades, bows and bands of ribbon are in use as garnitures, and velvet and fur rosettes are also receiving a share of buyers' attention. While not wholly a trimming, interlacing has been used with considerable success in turning out attractive hats and often has obviated the need of further decoration.

Gray Goods Sales Fair.

Business was again fairly active in the local gray goods market yesterday. While neither buyers nor sellers appeared very keen about trading into the new year to any extent, further business was reported on 39-inch 68-72s, 383/4-inch 64-60s and other staple printcloths. These goods sold for delivery in the first quarter of next year at full Government prices. Additional business on lightweight bag sheetings for shipment this side of Jan. 1 was reported, notably 5.50s and 6.15s. Sateens were again quite active for delivery in the remainder of this year. In the fine goods end of the trade, buyers appear to be getting more and more coy as price concessions to tempt them are offered.

Peace Talk Holds Orders Back.

The sharpness of the President's reply to Germany's last peace note has not made jobbing buyers of men's underwear any more anxious to buy Spring lines than they have been in the last few weeks, nor has it made the mills any more anxious to sell. Both are "up in the air" for the time being, according to the manufacturers' agents, and there is little prospect of increased activity in this trade until the peace question is definitely decided one way or the other. Retail buyers appear to be less troubled in regard to the future than in getting ful deliveries of the heavy goods they ordered months ago. In other words they are taking lightweight goods freely when they can get them from jobbers' salesmen.

Fur Men Waiting for Orders.

For the first time in the past several months orders are not coming in to local manufacturing furriers in good quantities and the epidemic is held to be directly responsible for it. The lending of $[illegible]00 to the Government may also have played a part in the present dullness. But the suddenness with which the demand for manufactured furs dropped off leads to the belief that the influenza is the chief factor in it. An active resumption of buying is looked for as soon as the scourge passes, however, for buyers are being warned that still higher prices are coming. These warnings are not only based on the high prices that were got for raw skins at recent auctions in this country and abroad, but on the certainty that the coming season's catch will be light.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Advances and Declines About Equal In Number This Week.

Foodstuffs took a downward turn this week, according to Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices. As a result, for the first time in several weeks there was an equal division of advances and declines in the general list. There were 22 of each, against 21 advances and 25 declines last week. The declines in food prices did not include fancy eggs, which reached the unprecedented mark of 88 cents a dozen, and will probably fulfill predictions that eggs would retail at a dollar a dozen before the Winter was over.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on standard selected commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for the last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl....	$2.25	$2.25	$2.00
Beans, m., c., 100 lbs.	12.00	12.00	15.50
Butter, cr'm, ex., lb.	.57½	.58	.45
Do, S. D., c.to f.,lb.	.47	.47	.38
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00	1.25	6.00
Cheese, w. fm., spl.,lb.	.33½	.33½	.23½
Codfish, G'ges.100 lbs.	11.00	11.00	9.00
Coffee, No.7 Rio, lb..	.10¾	.10¾	.08
Do, Santos No. 4,lb.	.15	.15	.09½
Eggs, nearby, f., doz.	.88	.82	.68
Do W'n lsts., doz..	.52	.52	.39
Flour, Sp'g, 196 lbs..	†10.60	†10.60	...
Onions, bag	1.25	1.25	2.25
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	10.75	11.00	...
Potatoes, 100 lbs....	2.50	2.50	3.35
Rice, fancy head, lb..	.10¼	.10	.08¾
Sugar,fine gr.,100 lbs.	*9.00	*9.00	8.35
Tea, Form., fair, lb..	.32½	.31½	.26
Do, Japan, best, lb.	.35	.35	.10
Bacon, 14to 16s new, lb.	.27½	.28⅝	.24¼
Beef, live, 100 lbs....	9.50	9.00	6.85
Hams, big., in tcs., lb.	.30½	.30¼	.26½
Hogs, live, 100 lbs...	16.50	18.00	14.85
Lard, M. W., 100 lbs.	25.20	25.90	24.20
Pork, mess, bbl....	38.00	38.00	46.00
Sheep, live, 100 lbs..	8.50	8.50	8.75
Barley, malt., bu....	1.11	1.16	1.25
Corn, No. 3 yel., bu.	1.61	1.53⅝	2.11
Hay, pr. Tim.,100 lbs.	2.10	2.10	1.30
Oats, No. 3 wh., bu..	.79	.78	.66¾
Rye, No. 2, bu.....	1.77	1.77	1.88
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.36½	*2.36½	*2.27
Aluminium, pig, lb...	*.33	*.33	.28
Copper, electro, lb....	*.20	*.20	.23½
Iron, pig, No. 2X,ton.	*38.85	*38.85	34.75
Lead, lb.	.08	.08	.05¼
Spelter, lb.....	.09.11	.08.85	.08¾
Steel bl'ts, Bess., ton.	*47.50	*47.50	47.50
Tin, lb.	.77½	.80¼	.61⅝
Brown sheet..st'd, yd.	.20⅞	.20⅞	.17
Cloths, pr't, 64x60,yd.	.15½	.15½	.10⅜
Hides, No. 1, lb.....	.30	.30	.34½
Do, cows, lb.....	.28	.28	.32½
Leath., h'lock, t.r.,lb.	.43	.43	...
Do, un. b'ks, t.r.,lb.	.73	.73	.65
Rubber, up-riv., f.,lb.	.64	.68	.63¼
Silk, C., st.fil.1st.,lb..	7.75	6.70	6.70

†Government basis. *Government maximums.

The rise in fancy eggs was 6 cents a dozen. This followed a rise of 9 cents last week, and brought the present price to a point 20 cents a dozen higher than at this time a year ago. The best Western eggs again were unchanged at a price 13 cents a dozen above the corresponding 1917 figure. The best and cheapest grades of butter listed fell off slightly, but State dairy stock, common to fair, did not change. The best cheese was steady at the recent rise, with the under grades firmer.

No changes in flour prices were reported at this city, while in the Chicago provisions market there was a slightly firmer tone than in recent weeks. Live beef advanced, this being the first upturn in the live meats for quite a while. Live sheep did not change, but there was a further drop in live hogs. Short ribs and Middle Western lard also were cheaper, but mess pork held steady at the last decline. Bacon was cheaper here.

In the vegetables list there were few changes. No advances were indicated, and the declines were confined to choice medium beans, choice Scotch peas, rice, and cabbage. The last named is now held at $1 a barrel, compared with $6 at this time a year ago. Both the fresh and dried fruits lists were bare of changes. Spices were again unchanged, as were the various grades of sugar. Fair Formosa tea was higher, but the basic coffees ran foul of the War Trade Board and were held at last week's advance as the maximum prices that may be paid for them in this country.

Malting barley was again lower in price, but rises in corn and oats offset this decline in the grains. Hops advanced. The hides and leather again were without change either way. The metals produced only a rise in spelter and a drop in the naval stores resin and turpentine went up. Resin prices are now more than twice as high as they were last year at this time. A drop in chip boards was the only change in the paper list. Crude rubber received another price setback.

The continuance of the influenza epidemic forced prices still higher on several of the disinfecting drugs. Camphor was especially strong, and supplies here have been depleted to such an extent that prices on it for the most part are nominal. An easing off in caustic soda and soda ash were among the other features, which were few. All together these lists showed ten advances and seven declines.

Textiles were again featureless for the most part. With Government maximums in force on both cotton goods and burlaps, with the woolen goods trade marking time and the silk manufacturers making preparations for a reduction of output, sales were far from active.

$100,000 Mayo Verdict Affirmed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed yesterday the verdict of $100,000 against Virginius St. Julian Mayo, New Haven radiator manufacturer, in the $250,000 suit brought by Wilhelmina Meyer, who was induced to go through a marriage ceremony with Mayo when he had a wife.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BOSTON—Jacoba & Son Co.; C. Jacobs, men's furnishing goods; Cumberland.

BOSTON—R. H. Waite Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.

BOSTON—Freedman & Hornstein; A. Freedman, J. Hornstein, ready to wear; Latham.

CHICAGO—E. A. Lewis, millinery; Bristol.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. G. Suffield, prints, ginghams, flannels; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, O. W. Faulkick, men's, boys' clothing; 209 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 320 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. Munk, women's furnishing goods; L. H. Hite, carpets, linoleums; F. O. Perry, dresses; J. P. Thomas, men's underwear; 115 5th Av.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va.—Perfection Garment Co.; J. R. Poland, manufacturers' muslin underwear; Grand.

MIAMI, Fla.—F. T. Budge Co.; F. T. Budge, crockery, furniture; Monticello.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. Heuer, carpets, rugs; Broadway and 32nd.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Goodman & Suss; A. Goodman, manufacturers' clothing; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Miss M. Severance, millinery, notions, ready to wear; Brozieli.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn.—Dulin, Glenn & Co.; N. Glenn, ready to wear; 404 4th Av.; Richmond.

WACO, Tex.—J. S. Cohen, ready to wear; Aberdeen.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—C. H. Cecil & Co.; C. H. Cecil, cloths, trimmings; Grand.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, laces, upholstery; 212 5th Av.; Holland House.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. Criminal.

US<Anthony Carroll. Same<John Calandra. Same< Louis Latour-Same<Frank Denino. ette et al. Same<Ernest Rylett.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Ethel Grassick, an infr., &c., respt., v. Hampar O. Ambrookian, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $2,000, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Anna Flatow, respt., v. Francis E. Johnson, aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Philip Flatow, respt., v. Francis E. Johnson, aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles W. Turner, aplt., v. Frank H. Ray, impld., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer and to reply on payment of said costs and $10 costs upon the motion at Special Term. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas F. Crosby, respt., v. 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs, on the ground that the evidence fails to show that the defendant is chargeable with negligence and shows that the plaintiff was chargeable with contributory negligence as a matter of law. (Smith and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Catherine Catona, an infr., &c., respt., v. Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Paul Catona, respt., v. Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ironbound Trust Co., respt., v. Schmidt-Dauber Co., aplt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. James Flanagan, aplt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Katherine Papa, respt., v. Third Avenue Railway Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Wilhelmina Meyer, otherwise known, &c., respt., v. Virginius St. Julian Mayo, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John W. Weller, aplt., v. Samuel J. Bloomingdale et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James L. Bertie, respt., v. George Simpson, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Owen Rooney, respt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis B. Allen, as recr., &c., aplt., v. N. Gist Gideltier Plate Glass Ins. Co., impld., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to serve an amended complaint upon payment of said costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry Shwitzer, respt., v. Julius Pezenik, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Shapiro, respt., v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and the finding that the defendant was negligent reversed as being without evidence to support it, and the complaint dismissed, with costs, for failure of proof of defendant's negligence. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

The Franklin Savings Bank in the City of N. Y., respt., v. Louis Newman et al., impld., aplts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Yuditz, an infr., &c., respt., v. New York Rys. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Meyer Yuditz, respt., v. N. Y. Railways Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Margaret M. Hanratty, as admx., &c., aplt., v. Gimbel Brothers, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event, on the ground that the question of defendant's negligence and of plaintiff's freedom from contributory negligence should have been submitted to the jury. Order filed.

The Lincoln Nat'l Bank, respt., v. McClintic Marshall Co. et al., aplts., impld. with J. L. Mott Iron Works, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Albert B. Keggereis, aplt., v. Edward S. Van Zile, respt. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Albert Brauer, respt., v. Julia Watt Lawrence, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Windham Realization Co<Van Home—John H Rogan, Jones<Klitt—Wm A Sweetser. Tompkins< Kitt—Roger B Wood.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—New York Title & Mortgage Co<Goodman—Herman Joseph. Wainwright<Mack—Jacques Mantinband.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DECISIONS.

The People, &c., ex rel. Henry M. Bennet, reiator, v. William Meyer, Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison, respt.—Writ dismissed, without costs.

Edward Carey, aplt., v. Adelaide Carey and Henry Hicks, respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Matthew Feeley, respt., v. Vitagraph Co. of America, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

George Gibbs, respt., v. Factory Products Export Corporation, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of probate of the last will and testament of Lemuel Hart, deceased.—Decree affirmed, without costs.

The People of the State of New York, respt., v. Alice Ashley, aplt.—Judgment affirmed.

Regina Sternbach, respt., v. Maurice Sternbach, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,098, w s, 101.10 ft s of 113th St, 25x100, foreclosure Oct. 9, 1918; Charles S. Guggenheimer, referee, to Henry F. Holtorf, 152 Summit Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $17,000, Oct. 24; attorney, H. F. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.....$1,700

WARREN ST, 42, n s, 25x100; Gertrude S. Rice et al. to John C. Sparks, Boonton, N. J., all title, Oct. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$27,857

SAME PROPERTY; same, as trustee, to same, one-seventh part, Oct. 8; attorney, same $5,571

SAME PROPERTY; same, as trustee, to same, one-seventh part, Oct. 8; attorney, same $5,571

33D ST, 346 East, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; Patrick Toner to Edw. Smolka, 9 Jerome Av, Jamaica, Borough of Queens, and Alex Greif, 231 East 33d St, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

71ST ST, 307 East, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Eleanor Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., Oct. 24 .....$100

173D ST, n s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 18.9x100; Marion P. Milligan to Edw. K. Milligan, Feb. 20, 1906; attorneys, Patterson, E., G. & Day, 120 Broadway.....$1

179TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Audubon Av, 85x100; Belmart Realty Corp. to Martin H. Cohen, 531 West 143d St, mtg $7,500, all liens, Nov. 4, 1916; address M. H. Cohen, 3,521 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,872, e s, 25x101.3; Ferdinand W. Daehne to Bridget M. Carroll, 260 West 144th St, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BATHGATE AV, 2,027 and 2,029, n w corner of 179th St, 60.5x94; Irving Arms Real Estate Corp. to Coolbaugh Estates, Inc., 56 Liberty St, Oct. 14; attorney, M. A. Vogel, 56 Liberty St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Coolbaugh Estates, Inc., to Isear Realty Corp., 320 Broadway, mtg $50,000, Oct. 16; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $100

EASTBURN AV, 1,752, e s, 25x95; Annie Weinstein to Frank Kratz, 341 Bronx Park Av, mtg $4,000, Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

FAILE ST, 880 e s, 25x100; Elizabeth Duncan and another to Walter E. McCarthy, 870 East 162d St, March 11; attorney, T. M. Macy, 139 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y. $100

FREEMAN ST, n s, 88.1 ft e of Prospect Av, 17.1x42.3x18.4x34.11; Charles E. Moore, referee, to Smith Williamson, exr., White Plains, N. Y., Oct. 14; attorney, Smith Williamson, 364 Alexander Av.....$3,800

JACKSON AV, 910, e s, 51.5x85; also Forest Av, 919, w s, 53.9x90; Arthur D. Cahn to Albert Deutsch, 1,292 Madison Av, Sept 26; attorney, F. Lese, 35 Nassau St.....$1

JACKSON AV, 914, e s, 51.5x irregular; also Forest Av, 923, w s, 53.10x90; Arthur D. Cahn to Max J. Klein, 22 Mount Morris Park Av, exc, Sept 26; attorney, F. Lese, 35 Nassau St.....$1

JACKSON AV, 910-14, runs s 102.10x e 85x n 0.2x90 to Forest Av x n 107.7 x w 100x s 4.1x w 75; Aide Construction Company to Arthur D. Cahn, 352 West 123d St, Sept 26; attorney, F. Lese, 35 Nassau St.....$100

JACKSON AV, w s, 188.7 ft n of 168d St, 25x75; Robert J. H. Powel, referee, to Charles B. Sias, 211 West 101st St, Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $1,000

LONGFELLOW ST, 1,417, w s, 25x100; Cornelius D. Noonan to Esther Friedman, 901 East 5th St, mtg $3,250; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St.....$100

LOT 41, Block 2,848, tax map; Enos S. Booth, referee, to Richard Magee, Belle Harbor, N. Y., Oct. 8; attorney, Richard Magee, 147 Fulton St $2,275

LOT 75, Block 2,848, tax map; same to same, Oct. 8; same attorney.....$2,050

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Pelham Av, 128.3x100x126.7x100; George W. Short to Anna M. Jones, 2,463 Valentine Av, mtg $10,000, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, 60.8 ft e of Tiffany St, runs n w 76.3x w 6.7 to Tiffany St x n 79 to 165th St x e 100.6x s 46.1x s e 54x s w 102.5; also Westchester Av, n w s, at s of Tiffany St, 66.8x 76.3x6.7x97.2; James McCreery Realty Corp. to Normar Real Estate Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $108,000, Oct. 8; attorney, A. S. Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$1

149TH ST, 310 East, n s, 25x86.6; Jennie Levits to Denwood Realty Co., 410 East 150th St, mtg $9,250, Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

169TH ST, 359 East, n s, 20x90; Thornton Bros. Co. to Minnie Greenberg, 4 South Fallsburgh, N. Y., mtg $4,000, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

170TH ST, 115 East, n s, 16.3x irregular; August Jacob to Paul M. Nicoll, 504 East 167th St, mtg $5,500, Oct. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, 77, s s, 25x66.4; Division St, 92, n s, 49.2 ft e of Eldridge St, 24.7x 56x21.10x67.2, one-half right, title and interest, 23; Celia and Charles Cappelle to Mapleton Holding Co., 135 Broadway, due Nov. 5, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. N. Freedman, 135 Broadway.....$2,500

MONROE ST, 30 to 40½, s s, 82 ft w of Market St, 91.1x75.8 to n s Hamilton St, x92.8x48.7, Oct. 23; Frederick F. Ludlam et al. to Central Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, due Sept. 15, 1921, 5½ p c.; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway.....Rec'd

WARREN ST, 42, n s, 25x100, P. M., Oct. 25; John C. Sparks to Philip E

REAL ESTATE FIELD

cash deal in the midtown loft zone
ed an element of activity to the realty
rket yesterday. It involved the twelve-
y building at 26 to 32 West Seven-
enth Street, between Fifth and Sixth
nues, fronting 93.6 by 92 feet deep.
roperty, which has been held at
0,000, was purchased by the Mason
lty Company, Max N. Natanson
sident, from the estate of Philip
ender. The building is fully rented
about $50,000 a year. Byrne & Bau-
nn were the brokers in the deal.
n the same block the eleven-story loft
lding at 23 to 27 West Seventeenth
et, formerly the home of the Sus-
hanna Silk Mills, was purchased a
ek ago by I. Randolph and Captain
erett Jacobs.

North Moore Street Loft Sold.

he seven-story warehouse building at
and 67 North Moore Street has been
ld by the Chesbro-Davidson Real Es-
e Company to a client of Charles H.
lis. At present the building is occu-
d by the Duval Company.

The Bronx Market.

acob Silverstein purchased for invest-
nt from Kathryn F. Schieffer 1066
nt Avenue, a three-story flat on a
25 by 100. Daniel Casey negotiated
sale.

Brooklyn.

V. H. Goldey has sold the two-story
ck dwelling on a plot 20 by 100 on the
theast corner of Beverly Road and
st Thirty-second street for Mrs. Lau-
Currie to a client for occupancy.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab sold for Mrs.
argaret Doran of Brooklyn 44 St.
rys Avenue, Rosebank, to Nicola Di-
re of Clifton.

New Yorker Buys Greenwich Farm.

Frank Styrna has sold his farm of
ty acres near Byram Lake, Conn., to
muel Fox of New York, who will
ct a stone residence. On the prop-
y is one of the caves used by Harvey
rch, one of J. Fenimore Cooper's
lebrated characters. The purchase
ice was about $12,000.

Realty Notes.

Arthur C. Sheridan will sell at public
ction today, on the premises, the
ildings of Mrs. B. Wallace at Jericho,
I., consisting of about fifty-one acres
d several dwellings.

The Two Sixty-two West Twenty-
ourth Street Realty Corporation has
en organized with a capital of $10,-
0 and M. L. Gray, D. Brody, and A.
Kotzen as Directors. The property
that consists, which will be taken over
the new company, consists of a six-
ory apartment on plot 41.8 by 98.9,
cated just east of Eighth Avenue.

James W. Bulner is the buyer of the
elling 121 East Sixty-fourth Street,
ported sold Thursday.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

th St, 509 West, n s, 150 ft w of 10th
., 25x100.5, five-story stone tenement;
entral Savings Bank against Caroline
ever et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; due,
4,902.63; taxes, &c., $421.30; to the plaintiff
r $14,000.
th St, 451 West, n s, 300 ft e of Am-
erdam Av, 50x104, vacant; Mutual Life
surance Co. against Charles Geiger et
; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $12,342.55;
xes, &c., $409.42; to the Narragansett
alty Co.; inc., for $11,000.

By James J. Donovan.

bout Av, 2,320 s w cor 184th, two of 184th
., 100.1x120, three-story brick and stone
elling and vacant; Globe and Rutgers
re Insurance Co. against A. J. Mc-
onald et al.; Prentice, T. & H., attorneys;
ue, $9,791.41; taxes, &c., $11,051.50; to the
laintiff for $10,000.
bion Av, 851, w s, 103.8 ft n of 160th St,
0.8x100, three-story tenement; C. M.
effnert against C. W. Gleason; O. E.
avis, attorney; due, $5,573.39; taxes, &c.,
884.45; to the plaintiff for $4,000.
cientine Av, 2,388, e s, 125 ft n of 184th St,
0x85, two-story and basement dwelling;
lobe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
gainst Judith Kelly et al.; Prentice, T.
., attorneys; due, $4,937.56; taxes, &c.,
5,507.63; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans filed for new buildings.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

th Av, 8th Av, 31st to 33d Sts, to a one
nd four story waiting room; Pennsylvania
R. premises, owner, Gibbs & Hill,
premises, architects; cost, $25,000.
96TH ST, 308 West, to a five-story dwell-
ng; Realty Managers, Inc., 200 Broadway,
wner; R. H. Almiroty, 220 5th Av, archi-
ect; cost, $8,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

TH AV, 2,522, n w corner of 146st St, (201
West,) store and basement: Abr. Korne

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUY A WELL BUILT HOME
WHEN OWNER MUST SELL.

Dissolution of partnership requires that remaining two dwellings at Van Cortlandt Terrace be sold at once. 61 Fanshaw Avenue, worth $25,000, for $18,750; 242 Valentine Lane, worth $16,000, for $12,750; terms can be arranged; location is unexcelled for fine neighborhood and accessibility. Take Broadway subway to Van Cortlandt Park; trolley to Valentine Lane; motor to Broadway. Open Sunday. DAVID STEWART, on premises, or 293 Broadway, Manhattan.

HAVE YOU HEARD OF
Muldoon's Health Resort?

Well, out near there, overlooking the Sound, is the daintiest little country estate you will find. House is for small family only, but outbuildings, landscape work and gardens have been as carefully planned as place ten times its size. Cost owner $65,000. Nearly half this buys it. The wise will investigate.

EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.,
Opposite S[illegible], White Plains. 'Phone 418.

AUCTION SATURDAY, OCT. 26TH

at 10 P. M. Property of James Burke Estate, on premises, one block west of Ardsley Station on Putnam. Plot 75x100, with 2-story frame store and dwelling, outbuildings. Also personal property, counters, fixtures, large mirrors, cash register, etc. Savings bank book or Liberty Bonds accepted as security for first payment. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

PELHAM MANOR
NEW YORK.

Furnished house in choicest part of Pelham Manor; 14 rooms, 2 baths; old mahogany furniture; two acres; fine old trees; 20 minutes from Grand Central Station. Address Wm. B. Randall, Executor of Estate of Benjamin F. Corlies, 66 Broadway, New York. Phone Rector 559

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND
NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

North Shore Water Front

35 Miles from New York.

9-2 mile beach, large acreage, ideal country estate; will sell at big sacrifice.

WALTER L. JOHNSON,
186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Facing the lake, completely equipped home, 7 master's rooms, 5 baths, 8 fireplaces. Elevator. Exceptional Servants can remain. Ample fuel. Immediate occupancy.

A. M. BRADSHAW CO.,
130 Second Street,
'Phone 37. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

A HALF ACRE finest garden land, comfortable, attractive house, suitable for one or two families; churches and schools; railroad 6 minutes' walk; commutation 10 cents; best neighborhood; price $6,000 or less, dependent upon alterations required. Come and see it.

GEORGE B. HITCHCOCK, Inc.
BOGOTA, NEW JERSEY.

At Grantwood, opposite 125th St., near cliff, 50x100, view of New York; 15 minutes by trolley to 42d St., Cortlandt St., or 180th St. ferries; one-family residence with steam, gas, electric, 7 rooms, in perfect condition; ready now for occupancy. Terms. A wonderful bargain. Geo. H. Limbach, Palisade, N. J. Tel. 752 Cliffside.

bluth to Peter J. McConley, 201 West 144th St, five years from Nov. 1, 1918, five years renewal at $1,650; attorneys, Speisco & Speisco, 170 Broadway.....$1,500
107TH AV, 694, south, store and cellar; Joseph H. Adams to Herman Striegler, 694 10th Av, five years from July 1, 1918; attorneys, Grossfield Bros., 116 Nassau St. $960
72D ST, 117 West, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Cephise C. Bates to Frank M. Soule, at Montclair, N. J., 10 8-12 years from June 18, 1918; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St.....
$4,000 and $5,250

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,027, all; Isear Realty Corp. to Bessie Brandwein, 3,999 3d Av, three years from Nov. 1, 1918; attorney, M. V. Rosenberg, 299 Broadway.....$7,800
MORRIS PARK AV, 742, store and cellar; George Lahrmann to Robert Alm, 742 Morris Park Av, three years from Oct. 1, 1918, two years renewal; attorneys, Jaburg Bros., 10 Leonard St.....$840
WALES AV, 644, corner store; Abr. Teitler to Nathan Josephovits, 701 East 163d St, 4 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1918; attorney, M. Thierer, 529 Courtlandt Av..$720 to $900
SAME PROPERTY; Wales Construction Co. to Abr. Teitler, 786 East 162d St, 4 10-12 years from July 1, 1918; attorney, same. $720 to $900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AV B, 333, and 20th St, 546 and 548 East; Henry Contracting Co., against Augustus N. Hand and Donald S. Walker, owners and contractors; Thomas J. Fanning, contractor $445.00
29TH ST, 548 and 550 West; Joseph Goldstein et al. against Margaret Brangan, owner; Samuel Feinman, contractor.$101.25
145TH ST, 414 West; Arrow Electrical Contracting Co., Inc., against David A. Swick, owner and contractor.....$29.00

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

UNIVERSITY AV., Fordham.—10-room house, 50x100; bath, all improvements; laundry; inclosed porch, shrubbery; space for double garage and garden; price $14,000. Owner, Murray Hill 4864.

83d, 310 West.—Private home, half block Riverside Drive; electricity, parquet floors.

Brooklyn.

DO YOU KNOW
there is a block of new stucco, detached cottages, California architect? See them before purchasing elsewhere; nothing like them in Greater N. Y.; 5-10 rooms; all modern improvements; garage space; plots 40x100; 20 mins. to City Hall, N. Y. Take Culver line to Av. P. Representative on premises, Av. O and E. 4th St. Sold on easy terms.

Queens.

For quick sale, price $14,800, a very beautiful 8 rooms and two baths house, in best section of Kew Gardens, near station; 15 minutes from centre of Manhattan by electric L. I. R. R. expresses. Phone 5250 Greeley or real estate office at Kew Gardens Station.

Westchester County.

A BARGAIN IN A STUCCO HOUSE,
Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Beautifully built and finely appointed; hot-water heat; hardwood floors; southerly exposure; price reduced for quick sale to $12,750; best proposition in Mount Vernon for the money.
Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE.—Immediate possession; house and garage, practically new; half way between station and bay; plot 40x100 feet; seven room, tiled bath, open fireplace, electricity, gas, steam heat, built-in Hoosier; price $5,950; small cash payment and $45 per month, or terms to suit. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

English cottage, stucco, just completed, with large plot; a model in detail and planning; spacious veranda, sleeping porch, &c.; in finest section of Hempstead, Long Island, 42 minutes out; a bargain at $6,500; on reasonable terms. G. P. Norton, 277 Broadway, N. Y. Worth 4657.

Long Beach.—Bungalow, corner; electricity, plumbing, furnished, $1,750, terms. Cafi on Walsh, West End, Long Beach, L. I.

Furnished, attractive, modern home, garage; have coal. Phone Springfield 1876.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $5500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8-cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases; paneled dining room; bedrooms in white enamel; hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewer, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures, concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden; near fine schools and station. 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. John 5047.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Opposite Laurel-in-Pines, facing lake; beautiful, completely equipped home; 7 master rooms, 5 baths, 8 fireplaces, elevator, sleeping porches; Steinway Grand; exceptional cook; maid can remain; ample fuel; Autumn rental or season. Write A. Z., 27 E. 62d St., City.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat; hollow tile stucco dwelling; half hour, Erie; $3,750; easy terms. W. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Attractive suburban home, modern house, 8 rooms, bath; acre, shade, fruit, garden, garage, hennery. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Houses Wanted.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE wanted; in good suburb; within 30 minutes of Penn Square; Forest Hills or Kew Gardens preferred; five to eight rooms. Z 214 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

230 Central Park South

Unfurnished apartment; 8 large, light rooms and bath

$1,800

Apply on premises

MANHATTAN—East Side.

40TH ST., NO. 36 EAST

High Class. Elevator. All improvements;

3 ROOMS AND BATH;

non-housekeeping; including service.

$900 to $1,200.

Bohnenkamp & Schneider, Agts.,
542 5th Av., N.Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 3839.

BROOKLYN.

Kinko Duplex-House.

MONROE PLACE 42A
Near Subway.

A Kinko duplex apartment of eight large rooms and two baths. Strikingly artistic. Rent $2,200 per year. Can be seen by appointment.

KINGS & WESTCHESTER LAND COMPANY,
350 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.

A New Apartment
of 7 Rooms, 3 Baths,

in the beautiful Kew Gardens Apartments, 15 minutes to Penn. Station by L. I. R. R.

Phone Greeley 5250 or Richmond Hill 1713 for particulars.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

166 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

New York State.

SOUTH NYACK.—5-room cottage, all improvements; electric light; high elevation, overlooking Hudson; garage, chicken house; Interstate Park adjoining; for rent furnished, $30 per month. Address Room 1601, 220 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

15-room furnished room house; profit $150 per month. 259 West 75th St. Telephone Col. 9037.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

NEW detached one-family stucco houses; ready to occupy; $7,000-$9,000. Call, phone, or write, Otto Singer, Kings Highway Station, Sea Beach subway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Houses with all improvements, space for garage, for sale. R. Ramme, 34 Murray St., near Murray Hill Railway Station, Flushing.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Vineland, N. J.—5 acres; 350 peach, apple trees, berries, asparagus; comfortable house; large barn; large chicken house; along Pennsylvania R. R.; mile from station; telephone. A. D. Morrison, Box 233, R.F.D. 1.

Orange, N. J. — For sale or rent, factory, two-story building, frame and stucco, 80x100, and storage house, 35x60; big bargain for cash. J. A. Clark, 15 Cone St., Orange, N. J. Phone 485.

Real Estate Wanted.

Have clients who purchase deeds for Manhattan or Bronx improved property; threatened with foreclosure. Adler, 1,506 1st Av.

We are in the market to purchase apartment houses and flats. Call between 2 and 5 any afternoon. Charles Galewski Co., Inc., 51 Chambers St. Telephone Worth 4422.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LET, AT PASSAIC, N. J.,
15,000 sq. ft. in Rittenhouse Mill, on Passaic St., with power; 1st and 2d floors have 10,000 sq. ft each; railroad siding; low insurance in Mill Mutuals.
Apply, J. J. WYNNE, on premises, or RICHARD ROSSITER,
158 Ellison St., Passaic, N. J.

MODERN FACTORY SPACE.
9,500 square feet floor space in modern concrete loft building at 109 South 5th St., Brooklyn, facing Williamsburg Bridge; steam heat and elevator service; space now available. Louis Gretsch, 177 Remsen St. Phone 3162 Main.

106 EAST 19TH ST.
2,500 SQ. FT.
MODERN 12-STORY BUILDING.
ALL LIGHT.

Loft.—To sublet, at considerable sacrifice; fireproof; light on three sides; elevators; area about 4,500 feet; immediate possession. Novelty Slides, Inc., 115 East 23d St.

To Sublet—Pleasant offices in modern office building, centrally located, prominent business section. Apply National District Telegraph Co., Room 219, 44 East 23d St.

45th, 16 East.—Doctor's or dentist's office; tenant for past 15 years recently deceased; electricity, telephone; location excellent.

50 East 42d St.—Handsome suite of perfectly lighted offices for rent, 1250 square feet. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 50 East 42d St.

Small business building for rent to one tenant; near Fifth Avenue at 43d St. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 50 East 42d St.

Light loft to let in Harlem, 3,000 square feet. Riteweb Manufacturing Co., 418 E. 107th St.

Use of rolltop desk in furnished suite; telephone attendant, $5 monthly; mailing privilege, $3. 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

One-half office to let, suitable for sales office; located in heart of business section; rent very reasonable. Tel. Gram. 6196.

Wanted—To rent small hotel or roadhouse in country town. G 221 Times.

Artist's studio, high ceiling, north light; reasonable; Plaza section. Tel. M. Hill 5022.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building, 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $20 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases; paneled dining room; bedrooms in white enamel; hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewer, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures, concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden; near fine schools and station. 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. John 5047.

61ST, 28 EAST.—Decorator's, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; lease; seen afternoons.

76TH, 53 EAST (near Park Av.)—Handsomely furnished seven rooms and bath; southern exposure, $150; immediate possession; long or short lease. Mme. Coyle, Lenox 1690.

83D, EAST.—Elevator, seven beautiful sunlit rooms, piano. Frank, Lenox 4087.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realthy, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished bachelor studio apartment; private telephone, room service and meals if desired. Apply Mr. Harris, Superintendent, 62 East 34th St.

GRAMERCY PARK, 34.—Furnished apartment, 4th floor, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $300 per month for 6 months; lower rate for 10 months.

MADISON AV., 578, (56th-57th Sts.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; artistically furnished; 1-8.

PARK AV.—Apartment de luxe, three master rooms luxuriously furnished French Period, salon 25x35, open fire, Steinway grande. Cafe Voisin in building. Plaza 2468.

PARK AV.—Seven-room apt., clean, comfortable, attractive; piano; $140. Lenox 360.

Furnished—West Side.

32D, 9 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, service; period furniture; large rooms; fireplace.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Unusually wonderful studio, three rooms and bath; (studio room 25x85 feet, two open fireplaces;) most artistically furnished.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Most beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, (living room 20x20 feet, open fireplace,) Steinway grand piano.

43D, 26 WEST.—Furnished apartments, two rooms, bath, kitchenette.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; one, two, three rooms, bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55 to $100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2, 3 rooms, bath; $85 to $100, including service; also unfurnished, $65 to $75; modern building; elevator. Payson McI. Merrill Co., 19 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel).—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Single studio; high-class building; ninth floor; suitably furnished for living; on year's lease. Apply A. B.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—HIGH CLASS 3-room apartment, handsomely furnished. 4 C.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished 2-room suite.

59TH, 116 WEST.—Sublet, beautifully furnished apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; overlooking park.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the new west end.)—One and two room apartments, $65-$70. Columbus 4468.

70TH, 16 WEST.—Furnished entire second floor, consisting 2 large connecting rooms, extension bathroom, kitchenette; electricity; parquet floors.

72D, 42 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in the acme of refinement and taste; wonderful sunshine Japanese restaurant; leases only. Royalton Hotel, 7041 Col.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Studio suites, beautifully furnished; all conveniences; terms moderate.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Two beautiful suites; three rooms, with bathroom; just redecorated.

78TH, 209 WEST.—Entire third floor, private bath; light housekeeping.

79TH, 140 WEST.—$300 per month, for eleven months from Nov. 1; elegantly furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 5th floor. Apply to Superintendent or telephone Bryant 3175.

79TH, (Near Riverside.)—8 rooms, 2 baths, southern-eastern exposure, to October, $2,750; also shorter. Mitchell, Schuyler 9800.

83D ST., 41 WEST.—Beautifull furnished five rooms and bath; desirable neighborhood; will sublet for seven months or one year; $175 monthly. Apply Sunday, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., Apartment 2 C.

87TH, 108 WEST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished parlor floor, private bath, kitchenette; electricity.

88TH, 342 WEST, (Riverside.)—Elegant parlor and large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity.

93D, 317 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, seven rooms, four front; southern exposure; terms responsible people; seen 11-4.

93D, 317 WEST.—Four attractive rooms, bath; long lease; $75; seen 11-4.

93D, 317 WEST.—Furnished 7 rooms, 1 bath; piano. Apt. 5.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST.—Hotel Schuyler Arms; subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month, with or without kitchenettes; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

110TH ST., 214 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—4 rooms, front apartment, completely furnished. Apt. 92. Apply to superintendent.

112TH, 535 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable 3-room apartment in private family hotel; exclusive class of people; references.

113TH ST., 617 WEST.—Six-room front elevator apartment, facing south; electricity, steam; newly decorated; furnished; to sublet on lease or will sell furnishings. Apt. 33.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Beautiful sunny living and bed room; breakfast; references. Apt. 42.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive 6-room front apartment, overlooking Columbia. Apartment 23.

AMITY ST., 469, Flushing.—Furnished apartment, five rooms; all modern improvements; garage.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
Choice apartments, 4 to 12 rooms; East, West; $150 up. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

BROADWAY, 3,920, (corner 164th St.)—Completely and comfortably furnished 6-room apartment; light and sun; elevator; all conveniences; reasonable. Apartment 51. Phone Audubon 3780.

CALL ON MILLER, 162 West 56th Street. We sublet apartments. Circle 8067.

Choice furnished apartments. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

LADY leaving city for Winter will rent beautifully furnished 4-room apt. until June 1; best references. Phone Morning, 8905, Apt. 23, for appointment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (Between 84th and 85th.)—Nine rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; piano, Victrola; immediate possession; long, short lease. Mrs. Coyle, 5990 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 110th St.)—Young gentleman having small apartment desires two or three young gentlemen to share same; all conveniences. T. H. J., Box 160 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on Drive, 7 rooms, 2 baths, 8 rooms facing Drive. Manager.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 830—Eight sunny rooms, beautifully, completely furnished, well heated, convenient cars; references. Phone, mornings, Audubon 5858.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
9 West 9th St.—2 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; open fireplace, steam heat, electricity, service; unusual apartment.

WEST END AV., 574, (Corner 88th St.)—Furnished apartment, eight rooms and three baths; complete home; large rooms; excellent furniture. Address Philip Hano, 806 Greenwich St.

WEST END AV., 789—Five rooms and bath; newly furnished; best of everything; Knabe baby grand piano. Craven.

WEST END AV., 410.—Attractively furnished eight rooms, six months. Ferguson, Schuyler 9299.

Unfurnished—East Side.

460 FOURTH AVENUE, between 31st and 32d Streets; 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $30 and $60. New, modern, electricity, fireplace, shower bath, maid service. Apply on premises, Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th Street. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

497TH ST., 36 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, gas, electric light free; also parlor floor and basement; business or residence. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St.

787TH ST., 42 East (new elevator apartments).—Attractive large light two and bath; all hotel conveniences, including excellent French restaurant. Agent on premises.

1,186 MADISON AV.,
seven-room apartment, $1,200; white wood, electric lights; large rooms, very attractive; near subway express. Apply on premises.

PARK AV., (Corner) 100 East 81st St.—7 rooms; electric light; all improvements; $75.

Unfurnished—West Side.

52D, 47 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Five beautiful, large, exceptionally light rooms; electric lights, parquet floor; private home.

52D ST., 43 WEST.
Large room and bathroom, steam heat.

55TH, 48 WEST.—Very desirable parlor and second floor apartments; residence or business.

67TH, 33 WEST.—Small suite, large room; bath wardrobe; meals, bath, restaurant; yearly lease, $40; suitable studio. Fosdick.

146 WEST 76TH STREET.
FOUR ROOMS, BATH, $1,100.
ONE ROOM, BATH, $660.
STEAM HEAT; COAL IN.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Floor in private house; 2 large rooms, dressing room, bath; $125; lease.

81ST AND BROADWAY, 2,469.—6 rooms, 7th floor, southern exposure, sunny, handsomely furnished, front; $115. Chirong.

92D, 214 WEST.—Very attractive light apartment; 7 rooms; $1,500. Anderson.

94TH ST., 308 WEST.—Eight rooms, two baths; large apartment, near Riverside.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. OF 160TH ST.—PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST; 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFITABLE PRACTICE.

MODERN two, three, and four room suite; library. Apply 11 West 9th.

TO RENT.
Magnificent 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Apartment 122, The Mentone, 899 West End Av.; $2,000 annually. Apply on premises.

4-ROOM Kitchenette Apartment, $1,900. Fireproof House. All Modern Conveniences. HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St. Tel. Columbus 8500.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young Southern couple desire completely furnished large room, kitchenette, bath private or near; $40 to $50 month; western section. Phone Saturday before 10 o'clock, Room 1873 McAlpin Hotel.

FAMILY of 4 adults want two furnished rooms with kitchenette; between 3d and 8th Avs., 14th and 30th Sts.; references exchanged. K 213 Times.

CLIENTS WAITING.
LIST YOUR APARTMENTS WITH US.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 W. 72D ST. PHONE 2750 COLUMBUS.

Good-sized living room, 1 or 2 bedrooms; beautifully furnished, below 60th; state price; mother and daughter. Room 1016, Claridge Hotel.

Wanted, below 59th St., till April 15, furnished apartment; two bedrooms, living room, kitchenette and bath; reply full particulars. L. C. Smith, 109 West 45th St.

Wanted, by two ladies, small furnished apartment, east side, between 47th and 94th Sts., for three months from Nov. 4. Field, 24 East 48th.

4-5 ROOMS, furnished apartment, wanted, not over $75; immediate possession. 101 West 109th. Apartment 407.

LIST your apartment with us; large demand for high-class apartments. Real Estate Management Co., 2,616 Broadway. River. 1300.

Wanted, furnished apartment for the Winter, 5 rooms, near Riverside Drive; rent reasonable. G 552 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

4 OR 5 ROOM APARTMENT, walk up or elevator. Phone Morningside 6760, Saturday or Monday.

Three front rooms, bath; quiet; mother, son; upper west side. H 102 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny, telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $14 weekly; front rooms with running water, $16 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

47TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; sunny, square room; running water; references.

66TH, 83 EAST.—Comfortable room, bath, electricity, private floor, single room; gentlemen.

61ST ST., 166 EAST.—Beautiful parlor floor, two rooms, bath; electricty, phone, piano; fine surroundings; only gentlemen.

85TH, 9 EAST.—Elegant parlor and small room vacant; near 5th Av.

87TH ST., (near 5th Av.)—Small, strictly private family offers newly decorated front suite, breakfast; private entrance. For appointment telephone Lenox 9256.

West Side.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—Attractive rooms with, without private bath; steam, electricity; references.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—For artistic people; single, double rooms; floor, with bath; old mahogany, chintz; restaurant.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room, top floor, overlooking park; small skylight; references.

44TH ST., 254 WEST.—Most beautiful, newly furnished front parlor with bedroom; all modern conveniences. Urban.

52D, 8 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms; $5 to $12 weekly; parlor floor, kitchen bath, $150 monthly.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

56TH, 324 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites, also large and small rooms; references.

56TH, 220 WEST.—Bedrooms, dining room, kitchen privileges; references; another room, $6.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house, comfortable room, steam, phone, $4.50.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Large, pleasant, comfortably furnished; private family.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Two-room suite with dressing rooms, private bath, electricity.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Well furnished room; conveniences; private family. Lilly, 3567 Columbus.

70TH, 18 WEST.—Newly open residence; large and small rooms, with or without private bath; electricity throughout; refined surroundings.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, handsome room, with private bath; also small room; exclusive.

72D, 152 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; newly renovated house; electricity; other modern improvements; continuous hot water.

72D, subway.—One or two large, bright rooms in my apartment home; breakfast optional; reasonable. Warwick, 2,307 Columbus.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully quiet, newly furnished room, near subway, elevated express.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath adjoining.

73D, 257 WEST.—Comfortable, well furnished, clean-kept rooms, all conveniences.

73D, 103 WEST.—Back and front parlors, hot and cold water, telephone.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large room, private bath, medium room. Telephone Columbus 4185.

74TH, 33 WEST.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOM, RUNNING WATER; ADJACENT TO BATH; PERFECTLY APPOINTED; PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST OPTIONAL.

74TH, 116 WEST.—Sunny, quiet, two flights up, adjoining bath, private family; gentleman.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, with private baths; select residence; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Parlor, with private bath; complete; steam heat, electricity; small room.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Comfortable single room, near bath, and large rooms with bath.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, $7-$10; electricity, parquetry; artistic home.

77TH, 161 WEST.—Large rooms; new, beautifully furnished; separate, suite; parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; private bath; electricity.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room with bath; private house; electric lights; references.

77TH, 128 WEST. — Attractively furnished double and single rooms, in private house.

78TH, 110 WEST.—Private home, large front rooms; also basement; breakfast; reference essential.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large sunny room; private bath; electricity; suitable two; gentlemen preferred.

78TH, 803 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and en suite, $9 and $10; private house; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable large and medium rooms; $5 to $10; telephone.

79TH, 223 WEST. — Large, small; conveniences, electricity; store opportunity, adjoining Broadway Subway.

7TH, 224 WEST.—Large, sunny room, newly decorated; also single room, adjoining bath; high-class bachelor house.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; well furnished; other rooms; references.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Large and small, elegant rooms, suites; twin beds; private baths; porch overlooking parks; southern exposure; steam heat; service; electricity; exceptional private house.

81ST, 140 WEST.—Unusually well furnished rooms, in select neighborhood; references.

82D, 20 WEST. — In university professor's home, rooms; electricity; near Central Park; reference.

82D, 250 WEST.—Single, double rooms; running water, bath adjoining; private family. Shaw. Phone Schuyler 3521.

82D, (450 West End Av.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; high-class; gentleman. Apartment 1 South, Schuyler 6605.

82D, 1 WEST.—One large front single room for gentleman, in private family, at $10 week. Janvrin.

83D, 66 WEST.—Three large and three small, very desirable rooms; $4 to $12; newly renovated and decorated.

84TH ST., 332 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room, running water, electricity; private home; couple or gentleman; references.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, $4.50; private family; references; gentleman. Mayer.

84TH, 154 WEST. — Medium-sized room; phone, electricity, steam; near bath. Ryan.

85TH, 149 WEST.—Large, small room; room with bath; all conveniences.

86TH, 241 WEST.—Elegant large room, adjoining bath; also hall room; electricity.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive suite; private bath; large closets; private house; $15; references.

90TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, strictly clean room; refined French family; $3. Delorme.

93D, 253 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; desirable house, convenient section. Riverside 10062.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath, modern conveniences; "L," subway.

96TH AND BROADWAY.—Attractive front room; running water; elevator. G. M., 226 Times.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Newly furnished; private family; high class; references. Apt. 5 west.

100TH, 235 WEST. — Beautifully furnished two-room suite; private bath; gas, electricity.

101

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS and WOMEN.
UTILITY WORKERS.

Rapid advancement to better paying positions in our shipping rooms to those who qualify; the work consists of assembling and wrapping general merchandise for parcel post and express shipping.

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These positions for active girls over 16 years of age consist of filling small orders in our piece goods, hosiery, underwear, and millinery divisions; pay $9 to $10 per week to start; no experience necessary.

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No experience necessary; positions offer an opportunity to those who may have never been employed, or who have not worked for a number of years, but feel they should now be employed.

ALL EMPLOYED NOW MAY PARTICIPATE IN OUR 10 PER CENT. BONUS, PAYABLE AT CHRISTMAS.

Our buildings are located three minutes' walk from the Sands St. station at Brooklyn Bridge.

Apply all day

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LARGE PLANT DOING VERY IMPORTANT WAR WORK NEEDS GIRLS AT ONCE; AGES 18 TO 40; BEST LIVING CONDITIONS; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; GIRLS WHOSE CHARACTERS ARE BEYOND REPROACH.

APPLY READY TO LEAVE.
DU PONT CO.,
244 WEST 23D ST.
U. S. EM. S. PERMIT 44.

GIRLS.

Bright and ambitious, in purchasing department of a large downtown wholesale firm; knowledge of typewriting preferred; state age, experience and salary expected. G 581 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.—Publishing house has opening for several girls for clerical duties; conscientious girls without previous experience can qualify; hours 8:30 to 4:30, Saturday, 8:30 to 1; salary $9 to $13. E. C. Prouty, 239 West 39th St.

GIRL to work in finishing room and assist in filling orders. Attract-O-Scope Corp., 6 East 39th St.

GOVERNESS wanted, French, for girl 3½; good salary; part time or all day; telephone Audubon 8246, 740 Riverside Drive corner 151st Street, Mrs. V. Price.

HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE GRADUATES.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF POSITIONS OPEN FOR WOMEN FROM 20 TO 35 YEARS OF AGE, WHO ARE INTERESTED IN SCIENCE, ESPECIALLY ELECTRICITY, AND HAVE MECHANICAL ABILITY; WORKING CONDITIONS OF THE BEST AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR THOSE WHO WILL APPLY THEMSELVES AND HAVE THE NECESSARY KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY; INTERESTING WORK AND GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING. APPLY L 508 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By the week, in private house, woman having own home, to care for servants, dining room, table and bedrooms, and be useful in other ways when needed. Apply Monday, between 2 and 4 P. M., at 37 East 56th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl, (white,) for general housework; small family; 523 West 112th Street, Apartment 3F. Telephone Morningside 82.

LEDGER CLERK, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN WALL STREET, WANTED BY CHRISTIAN STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM; HOURS AND SALARY. L 757 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MONITOR BOARD OPERATOR and light clerical duties; $15. 637 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

ORDER CLERK, experienced, wanted by large insurance broker; must be thoroughly familiar with all lines and able to quote rates. When answering, give fully age, experience, and salary desired; confidential. L 748 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK.—Experienced order clerk; good handwriting; newspaper representative; salary $15-$18. A. M., 124 Times.

RECORD CLERK in large manufacturing concern; must be quick, accurate, and capable of making neat figures; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. A 726 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY for commercial stationery and office supplies; must be experienced; inside position; good salary; apply after 11 A. M. or by letter. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADY, smart young woman, widely acquainted; $40 week salary, commission; novelties; experience unnecessary; exceptional opportunity. 1,482 Broadway, Room 818.

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REQUIRE A NUMBER OF SALESWOMEN FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
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ALSO

CASHIERS, STOCKKEEPERS, AND JUNIOR SALESWOMEN.

APPLY ANY HOUR OF THE DAY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

SALESWOMAN for upper Broadway specialty shop; experience in corsets preferred; pleasing personality most important; good salary; no night work. 2,441 Broadway.

SPANISH and French translator, using typewriter, can secure permanent occupation with export corporation. 29 Broadway, Room 809.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be familiar with mechanical terms, used to rapid dictation, accurate typist; state qualifications, experience and salary desired. G. 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; quick with pen and figures; apply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, salary acceptable. L 239 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, office of large manufacturing concern; salary to start, $18. Room 5717 Grand Central Terminal.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate preferred, for secretarial position with opportunity to learn law work; $12. Post, 122 West 14th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in real estate office; temporary work; good salary. Apply Bastin & Co., Inc., 112 East 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bright beginner; wages $8-$10. Apply 10-12, 200 5th Av., Room 1211.

STENOGRAPHER and to act as office assistant; give details and salary desired. Address G 169 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Only those who are thoroughly experienced will be considered; must be able to transcribe notes correctly; liberal salary assured, with advancement to those who have the necessary qualifications. Apply Main Office, 6th Floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER,

HIGH GRADE, TO ACT AS SECRETARY; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE.

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APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Young lady, high school graduate; competent, efficient, for wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, views of salary. L 693 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION. A 643 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, having some legal experience; good working conditions; in old-established law office; state experience, qualifications, references, and salary desired. B 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, ACCURATE, for large wholesale clothing house; application must fully state past experience; salary, $18; closed Saturdays, half day Sunday. B 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate, 18 to 20, wanted by large corporation; hours 9 to 4:30; good surroundings and advancement. J. D., Box 70, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer; neat appearance; 5th Av. shop; permanent position; state age, experience and salary desired. L 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER; good penmanship; $18 to $18. 405 Lexington Av., Room 407.

STENOGRAPHER; law office; experience; start $12. L 728 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; salary $15. Call Room 503, 220 Broadway.

TEACHER, elementary, from 11 to 1; graduate New York Training School preferred. Miss Tessier, 74 Morningside Drive.

TEACHER, bookkeeping; Day Department; call Saturday morning. E. B. S., 202 West 116th.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
A large corporation requires several young women to operate telephone switchboards.
EVENING HOURS,
5 P. M. TO 12 P. M.
Central office experience preferred; rapid advancement; salary to start, $12; state age, also experience in detail. G 596 Times Downtown.

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TRAINED NURSE wanted; price no object. Kammerman, 76 Bay 23d St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bath Beach 2226.

TYPIST TO OPERATE WIDE CARRIAGE MACHINE; ONE EXPERIENCED TABULATING WORK ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE PREFERRED; TYPEWRITTEN APPLICATION, STATING RELIGIOUS FAITH, REFERENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; ALSO STENOGRAPHER, SAME REQUIREMENTS. L 712 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPEWRITER.
We have a vacancy for a good, bright girl.
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
Flushing and Metropolitan Aves., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Good opening for beginner, nice office, pleasant hours. Call Room 1219, 220 West 42d St.

YOUNG GIRL or woman wanted to take care baby 4 years. H. Brenner, Apartment 3E, 307 West 98th St.

YOUNG GIRL for general office work; state salary desired. Address Filling, B 50 Times.

YOUNG LADIES seeking a permanent position, offering exceptional opportunities, required by a large casualty insurance company; those with a knowledge of bookkeeping and graduates of high school preferred; salary $12-$15 per week, according to assignment; state age, education, and business experience. P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, N. Y. C.

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YOUNG LADY for light clerical work in insurance office. A 628 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, WITH DOMESTIC SCIENCE TRAINING OR PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN LUNCH ROOM WORK; SHOULD BE GRADUATE OF HIGH SCHOOL; PERMANENT POSITION AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. L 696 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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Stenographers, $15-$25; typists, dictaphone, filing, cashiers, bookkeepers, office girls. Free registration.

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ACCOUNTANTS.—HIGH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS WANTED BY IMPORTANT BUREAU OF WAR SERVICE IN WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE. SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER, STATING ALSO WHEN AVAILABLE AND SALARY EXPECTED. CARE WEBSTER & MILLS, 43 BROADWAY.

ACCOUNTANT, with experience in auditing and accounting work in large organization; permanent position in essential industry; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 221 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors wanted, certified or chartered, for permanent work. Salary commensurate with ability. Write, stating experience, education and qualifications. B 80 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER WANTED
BY H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.,
296 MADISON AVE.,
NEW YORK.
ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN ADVERTISING FOR LARGE CORPORATIONS DOING A NATIONAL BUSINESS, AND CAPABLE OF HANDLING A LARGE VOLUME OF ADVERTISING AND PRINTING WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLY TO GENERAL SALES MANAGER.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, 17-18, one with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; opportunity for advancement. Peck Advertising Agency, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

ARMATURE WINDERS FOR A. C. AND D. C. WORK; ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY. 514 W. 147TH ST. PERMIT NO. 292.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER, good pay, understanding operation on isolated plant, Voss ice machine, etc. Apply Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISING INSPECTOR.
Old-established manufacturing concern and large national advertiser has excellent opening, as advertising inspector, for man, preferably 20 to 35, of deferred classification in draft, who understands value of outdoor advertising; on start position will involve inspection street car advertising, painted walls and bulletins, bill-posting, and theatrical advertising, and will necessitate considerable travel throughout the East; an exceptional opportunity for right man to create for himself a responsible position on advertising staff of large national advertiser; starting salary $100 per month and traveling expenses; qualifications, honesty, thorough dependability, and industry; some knowledge advertising desirable; your reply must cover education, business experience, draft classification, reason for deferred classification, and age; give address and telephone. Z 202 Times Annex.

ATTENDANT or orderly for insane hospital. Call 146 East 28th St. today at 6 P. M.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC
who is accustomed to working on Ford machines and taking care of repair work; a man who must understand his business thoroughly.
CURTIS ENGINEERING CORP.,
Flushing and Metropolitan Aves., Brooklyn.
If you are working for the Government stay there.

BANK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN, DRAFT EXEMPT, FOR WORK IN COLLECTION, DISCOUNT, OR THIRD TELLER'S DEPARTMENT; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND HAVE ACCEPTABLE REFERENCES; LIBERAL SALARY TO COMPETENT MAN; ONLY THOSE QUALIFIED NEED ANSWER. REPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS, G 216 TIMES.

BANK.—Young man, about 17, wanted in downtown bank, Manhattan, as messenger; $45 monthly to start; references required. G 623 Times Downtown.

BENCH MECHANICS
ON
DELCO, REMY, KLAXON;
PERMANENT POSITION;
GOOD SALARY;
FOR EXPERIENCED MEN.
SEE MR. SPENCE, UNITED MOTOR SERVICE, INC., 230 WEST 56TH ST.

BENCH HANDS
who can use protractors and lay out your own work from blue prints.
CURTIS ENGINEERING CORP.,
Flushing and Metropolitan Avs., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED BY MANUFACTURER OF A WELL KNOWN GROCERY PRODUCT; A FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH THE NECESSARY EXPERIENCE TO TAKE CARE OF GENERAL LEDGER AND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; THIS IS A PERMANENT POSITION AND OFFERS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. WRITE US IN DETAIL REGARDING EXPERIENCE, DRAFT STATUS AND AGE. SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH RESPONSIBILITIES OF POSITION. A 725 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in double entry and controlling accounts; exceptional opportunity for competent worker with Christian firm. Address "Corporation," 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with Christian firm; must be accurate, capable to keep full set books, typewriter bills; state age, experience, references, salary; coal transportation. L 730 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced, for real estate office; state age, experience and salary expected. Address "Permanent," 225 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school education essential. Call Saturday morning. E. B. S., 200 West 116th.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced, double-entry, deferred class. Call, Room 525, 114 West 39th St.

BOYS.
OFFICE BOYS FOR
PERMANENT POSITIONS
WITH GOOD FUTURE.
We pay $9 a week to boys who graduated from school; age 14 to 17 years; half day Saturday.
OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Apply by letter only,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, 24 Walker St., N. Y. City.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BOY wanted in office of Brooklyn firm doing an export business; excellent opportunity for advancement for bright young man; Brooklyn resident preferred. Reply giving experience and salary desired. A 744 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—New York corporation, in advancing certain employes, have vacancies requiring bright, industrious boys; salary $35 per month, with advancement in accordance with the boy's ability and the need of the business. A 731 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by large insurance brokerage office; must be well mannered and neat personal appearance. Write, stating age, previous business experience, if any, and education. A 702 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Several bright office boys; experience, if possible; attractive, steady position. Apply office Mgr., Brewster & Co., Queenboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOY for large office; must be over 16 and high school graduate; $10 to start, with chance for advancement. Langsdorf & Co., 72 Spring.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; good opportunity for advancement. Address "C. S.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

BOY, good sized, for file work in office of fire insurance company; fine opportunities for advancement. G 615 Times Downtown.

BOY for work in chemical laboratory; $40 per month. Apply Monday, Mr. Taveau, 17th floor, 45 Broadway.

BOY wanted in office of large manufacturer; excellent chance for advancement; state salary desired. G 580 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15-16 years, in large commercial house; good prospects for advancement; salary $8. Aeolian Co., 29 West 42d St., 4th floor.

BOX BOYS wanted in bindery; $14 per week; steady work. McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th St., 9th floor.

BOY about 15 for errands and general usefulness; good steady place. M. Levy & Co., 2 John St.

BOYS wanted, several, for errands. Noiseless Typewriter Co., 253 Broadway.

BOY wanted in silk house; good chance for advancement. Peerless Silk Co., 212 5th Av.

CARPENTERS AND LABORERS.

SPEND THIS WINTER IN THE SOUTH, AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., ON CANTONMENT WORK; FINE CLIMATE. APPLY

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
310 JAY STREET, BROOKLYN;
126 CLINTON ST., MANHATTAN;
240 W. 23D ST., MANHATTAN.

JAMES STEWART & CO., INC.

CASKET TRIMMERS, foreman and bench hands, in California. Apply W. H. Mayhew, 1,167 Bellevue Av., Syracuse, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, private, single, uptown resident, with several years' shop and driving experience, steady position and good wages for the right man; references required. A 732 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced 1918 Packard limousine. Call Welsbecker, 270 W. 125th.

CLERICAL position open for accurate, reliable and careful commercial office clerk; state salary wanted. G 629 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS FOR FURNITURE INSTALMENT HOUSE; SALARY. APPLY WHALEN BROS., SMITH ST., CORNER WYCKOFF, BROOKLYN.

COLLECTOR for real estate office, draft exempt. Call Saturday morning between 10 and 12, D. Kempner & Son, 17 West 42d St.

COPY WRITER, about 25 years of age, to write sales letters, circulars, &c., and to assist sales manager; salary $30 to start; excellent opportunity; state age, qualifications, and draft status. B 56 Times.

COST CLERKS.—Three first-class men with from two to five years' experience in cost work wanted immediately by large plant near New York; Government work and unusual opportunity; entrance salary from $1,800 to $1,800 a year, dependent upon experience and ability. Write in detail to Box Z 248 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN wanted by large retail house; actual knowledge of credit making not essential, but must be able to meet people; a permanent job with a future for the man who develops. Apply personally to C. Young, 842 Broadway, N. Y. City.
U. S. Permit 258.

CUTTER GRINDERS (2).
H. W. COTTON, INC.,
34 35TH STREET,
Bush Terminal Building No. 4, Brooklyn.

DEMONSTRATORS.

WRIGHT-MARTIN. WRIGHT-MARTIN.

DEMONSTRATORS
AND JOB SETTERS
for the following machines:

ACME,
FOX LATHE,
GRINDLEYS,
CRANKSHAFT GRINDING,
B. & S.

EXPERT GRINDING HANDS,
TOOL GRINDERS,
GAUGE GRINDERS,
CRANKSHAFT GRINDERS.

TOOL INSPECTORS,
TOOL TROUBLE MAN,
SHAPER HANDS.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS,
GISHOLTZ DEMONSTRATORS,
LATHE HANDS,
TOOL DESIGNERS,
TOOL DESIGNER CHECKERS.

Employment Department — Open until 6:30 P. M., and Sundays, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station or Greenpoint cars to Calvary Cemetery car.

Or apply at
U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
22 EAST 22D ST., NEW YORK CITY;
171 HUNTER AV., BRIDGE PLAZA,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

License filed U. S. E. S. Permit No. 77.

WRIGHT-MARTIN. WRIGHT-MARTIN.

DESIGNER.—A high-class waist manufacturing company wishes to secure the services of a designer who is capable of managing the factory and supplying the place with up-to-date styles; must speak both French and English; wonderful opportunity for advancement for the right party; good salaries and steady position. Write immediately, Simon's Ladies' Wear, Ltd., 421 Union Av., Montreal, P. Q.

DIP BRAZER FOR CONNECTICUT.
Must be experienced in this particular line of brazing; opportunity to advance to assistant foreman to right party. See Mr. Drennan, U. S. Employment Office, 22 East 22d St., N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN,
HELP BUILD
AEROPLANES
FOR UNCLE SAM.

FIRST-CLASS LAYOUT AND DETAIL DRAFTSMEN FOR AEROPLANE FACTORY DOING DEVELOPMENT AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK ON ALL KINDS OF AEROPLANES.

UNEXCELLED WORKING CONDITIONS.
APPLY AIRRITE
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

Take L. I. Railroad train from either Penn. Station, N. Y., or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to Garden City.

DRAFTSMEN,
DESIGNERS, AND DETAILERS ON JIGS AND FIXTURES; ALSO CHECKERS; DESIRABLE POSITIONS NOW OPENING TO GOOD MEN; LOCATION, NEWARK, N. J.; STATE NATIONALITY, AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. O. F., ROOM 2502, 110 WEST 40TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

DRAFTSMEN
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.
APPLY
H. W. COTTON, INC.
34-35TH STS., BROOKLYN.
BUSH TERMINAL BLDG. NO. 4.

DRAFTSMEN. — STRUCTURAL DETAILERS WANTED AT ONCE ON ESSENTIAL WORK; PERMANENT POSITION TO RIGHT MEN. APPLY ROOM 5717 GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man able to make good tracings and detail drawings; permanent position offering exceptional opportunity advancement; salary begin $85 month. Call United Motors Corp., 33 West 42d St.

DRAFTSMEN for mechanical design, detail, and tracing; permanent position; Government work. Apply after 10 A. M., Arma Engineering Co., 252 West 29th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical draftsman with experience in crushing, mining, and cement machinery. Apply Room 1718, 120 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, with structural or electrical experience. Box 234 Times, 2 Rector St.

DRUGGIST.
We can offer a competent registered man who can sell merchandise a good position at a good salary. James, 247 West 46th St.

ELECTRICIANS.

First-class all-around factory men for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; prevailing rates. Apply West 95th St. dock, New York, American Can Co. Licensed by U. S. E. S., permit 189.

ELECTRICIANS.—Men familiar with 3 phase A. C. system transformers and compensators. Apply National Aniline and Chemical Co. Brooklyn Works, East 83d St. and Ditmas Av., Brooklyn. Take Church Av. car to Ralph, or representative U. S. Employment Service, 310 Jay St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER—Stationary, steam power plant, Perth Amboy, N. J.; second-class license sufficient. Inquire Room 3209 Singer Bldg.

ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS for electrical and mechanical test work; permanent position; Government work; residents of Brooklyn preferred. Apply after 10 A. M., Arma Engineering Co., 252 West 29th St.

ENGINEER, assistant, wanted for high-pressure plant; 8 hours. Apply Room 1,110, 320 Broadway.

ENTRY CLERK.—Insurance broker wants entry clerk on customers' ledger in accounting department; write fully, giving age, experience, and salary desired. Confidential, L 724 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK, EXPERIENCED, to take charges from call, notions, fancy goods. T. C., 345 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Competent; state age, salary expected, and experience. L 676 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—Thoroughly experienced on metal hospital furniture. George Poll & Co., 1,920 Harman St., Brooklyn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway,
REQUIRE
CARRIERS.
Men over 45 years of age to collect packages on selling floors.
APPLY MANAGEMENT OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR.
"Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit 108."

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway,
REQUIRE
three strong and intelligent men for our receiving department.
APPLY MANAGEMENT OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR.
"Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit 108."

FRUIT CLERK wanted in retail fruit store; must understand the business; steady position. G 150 Times.

INKMAKER wanted; a man that is competent in making type and lithographic inks; a grand opportunity for the right man; correspondence strictly confidential. Z 220 Times Annex.

INSPECTOR
who can tactfully expedite and inspect large orders for rush work; experience, resourcefulness, honesty, and energy essential. Apply United War Work Campaign, 680 Fifth Av.

JANITOR wanted for 20-family house; wages $20; no telephone. A. Arent Co., 937 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

JANITOR.—20-family 5-story walk up; must understand switchboard. Apply 9 A. M. McDowell & McMahon, 1,438 St. Nicholas.

LABORERS
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76-154TH ST., BROOKLYN.
LICENSED U. S. E. S. NO. 317.

LARGE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES:
BOOKKEEPERS.
CLERKS.
BOYS.
WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. L 674 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LEDGER CLERK
in Christian firm, experienced, for customers' ledger, controlling accounts, trial balances, statements. W. A. H. & Co., 371 Washington Av.

LUNCHMAN, EXPERIENCED. APPLY FURTHMANN'S CAFE, 83 PARK ROW.

MACHINISTS.—25 first-class men to take instructions in the setting up of automatics and hand screw machines. Government war work; good opportunity and agreeable working conditions.
BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE COMPANY,
15th and Garden Sts.,
Hoboken, N. J.
Two blocks from West 23d St. Ferry, or take Hudson Tube to Hoboken and a short ride to plant.
Employment office open Sunday from 11 A. M. to 12 noon.
U. S. Employment Service permit applied for.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around shop and repair man for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; prevailing rates. Apply West 95th St. dock, New York, American Can co. Licensed by U. S. E. S., permit 189.

MACHINISTS AND LATHE HANDS, SET-UP MEN FOR MILLING MACHINES, EXPERIENCED MAN FOR TOOL CRIB; STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN; GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLY GENERAL OPTICAL CO., WASHINGTON ST., MOUNT VERNON.

MACHINISTS.—All-around first-class men can obtain good positions on Government work. U. S. E. S. 52. Sprague Electric, 528 West 36th.

MAGNETO MECHANICS,
Assemblers,
Testers,
Repair men.
Government work.
Best wages.
48-Hour shop.
Convenient to Bloomfield trolley and D., L. & W. R. R.
Apply
SIMMS MAGNETO CO.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

MAN wanted, draft exempt or deferred classification, experienced in marine insurance, by established importing house. A 741 Times Downtown.

MASTER MECHANIC.—WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR MECHANIC OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY TO DEVELOP A TRANSMISSION DEVICE; TO A CAPABLE MAN OF VAST EXPERIENCE A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS PRESENTED. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING PAST EXPERIENCE AND WHERE EMPLOYED, L 142 TIMES.

MEN.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
OPERATORS,
DIE, TOOL AND MACHINE
SETTERS.
Both day and night shifts. Excellent working conditions. 18-45 years.
APPLY DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY,
8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
SATURDAYS,
8 A. M. to 12 M.
REMINGTON ARMS UMC CO.,
14TH & WASHINGTON STS.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

MEN WANTED to learn a paying professional trade, Mechanical Dentistry. Splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work at all hours. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B., 23 West 45th St., New York.

MESSENGER wanted for a bank, between 15 and 20 years of age; best of references required; state age and religion; salary $450 per year. O 188 Times.

OFFICE BOY, about 15 years old, for filing and general office work; position permanent, with opportunity for advancement; salary $9 to start. Sterling Motor Truck Co., 12th Av. and 132d St.

OFFICE BOY, about 15 years old, for general office work and mailing; position permanent with opportunity for advancement; salary $9 to start. Apply General Commercial Co., Ltd., 90 West St.

OFFICE BOY in large manufacturing concern; permanent position; reply in own handwriting, stating age, references, salary desired. G 608 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by advertising agency; must be quick and accurate. Apply Room 1601, 25 West 45th St., 9 A. M.

OFFICE BOYS.—Good chance for advancement. Apply Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau, 116 Broad St.

OFFICE BOY in downtown export office; advancement. A 700 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN wanted who can handle correspondence; must know bookkeeping. G 550 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.
An aggressive executive with experience in supervising a large office using the most modern methods, (including Burroughs' machine bookkeeping.)
Must be capable of developing the efficiency of those under his supervision and prove a constructive factor in a fast growing business. One with mail order experience preferred. An excellent opportunity for the right man. Address with full and complete particulars, L 736 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, assistant; good correspondent, with capacity for details; willing to work hard for advancement with growing concern; ability to handle men essential; give full history, references, age in first letter, which will be held confidential; salary to start, $30. G 605 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Experienced man for general office work; state experience, references, age, salary expected, first letter. Address G 124 Times.

OPERATORS.
Government work.
Best wages.
48-Hour shop.
Convenient to Bloomfield Av. trolley and D., L. W. R. R.
TOOLMAKERS,
UNIVERSAL GRINDERS,
SCREW MACHINE HANDS,
LATHE HANDS,
DRILL PRESS HANDS.
Apply
SIMMS MAGNETO CO.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

ORDER CLERK
To assume charge of busy order office in an essential industry employing day and night shifts; this job requires a man of executive ability and strong personality; must be a rapid and legible writer and quick at figures; we are looking for a first-class man and no others need apply; state age, nationality, experience, references, height and weight. B 41 Times.

ORDER CLERK, experienced, wanted by large insurance broker; must be thoroughly familiar with all lines and able to quote rates; when answering give fully age, experience and salary desired. Confidential, L 740 Times Downtown.

PACKER.—Steady, sober, reliable man wanted; shipping department manufacturing firm; essential business; state age, experience, salary. L 731 Times Downtown.

PACKER.—One experienced in wholesale hardware; good opportunity. Write, Neal & Brinker Co., 81 White St.

PACKERS.—Experienced hardware and auto accessories business; good wages. Chas. Welland, Inc., 149 Chambers St.

PHYSICIAN.—A good practice is left by a physician who died last week; no real estate to buy; no money needed to start. A 694 Times Downtown.

PLUMBERS wanted for new work, alterations, and jobbing; $6 per day. J. Sutphin, 646 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

POLICY CHECKER.—Insurance broker's office wants policy checker; must be thoroughly familiar with all kinds of insurance, forms, policies, and rates; give age, experience, and salary wanted. L 723 Times Downtown.

PORTERS.—Smart, strong, and willing workers only; salary $20-$25 weekly. Apply H. A. Precourt, Aeolian Concert Hall, 84 West 43d St.

PORTER WANTED
85 E. 10th St.

SALES ENGINEERS.
ONE FOR FRANCE.
Knowledge of languages imperative; must have executive ability, capable of establishing and developing import machinery business in these countries with head offices in Paris and Osaka, respectively; good knowledge of and sales experience in at least several of the following lines:
Agricultural machinery, including threshers, tractors, &c.
Road making and builders' machinery, including road rollers, concrete machinery, &c.
Mining machinery.
Machine tools, especially wood working machinery.
Electrical and power plant machinery.
This is an opportunity to build up a lucrative business abroad for a combination of first-class manufacturers and a share of the profits made in such business is offered with drawing account and expenses. A 739 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF SALESMEN IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
SHOES,
UPHOLSTERIES.
ALSO
EXPERIENCED CHINA AND GLASSWARE STOCKKEEPERS.
APPLY ANY HOUR OF THE DAY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

SALESMEN.—What merchandise can you sell to advantage and profitably in New York and vicinity? We are equipped to job merchandise that is in demand and will furnish accounts to salesmen on commission basis, with drawing account, providing you can convince us that you can make profitable sales. It is up to you. What merchandise do you want and what can you do with it? Write fully. A 719 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—If you are ambitious and can approach business and professional men, we offer an exceptional opportunity to you through the sale of The New York Times war volumes; investigate now; do not apply unless you would be accepted by a bonding company. Apply to Room 1710, Times Building, Mr. Guy.

SALESMAN.
SHERR BROS.
has opening for Eastern man who is thoroughly experienced in shirtwaist line and has traveled this territory. Applicants interviewed by special appointment; strictly confidential; commission basis. 548 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by a large export house, paper salesman for the Orient; only those thoroughly familiar with paper business need apply; excellent opportunity for the right man; salary and commission. Apply 30 Church St., Room 1742.

SALESMEN.
Prominent manufacturer of best popular line of children's hats desires man to represent him in several territories; only those who have experience and big following; no others need apply; salary or commission. Address K. L., 800 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced varnish salesman; no other need apply; state experience, territory canvassed, age, references and salary or commission expected. Z 203 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, advertising, an opportunity to work on a special proposition on a commission basis with drawing account; permanent connection; high-class work; good man can make $100 weekly; American. B 49 Times.

SALESMAN.—Automobile accessory traveling salesman to handle side line of auto specialties largely in demand; commission basis; write particulars. Pasco, B 43 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, salary and commission; Income $50 weekly. Call 8,402 18th Av., corner 84th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 11:30 A. M. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

SAMPLE CLERK.—Export, thoroughly experienced in textile sample work for export department; hard worker and producer; good prospects; call Taylor, Clapp & Bell, 109 Worth St., N. Y.

SECRETARY wanted with general advanced education to prominent traveling Christian executive; monthly salary $125, plus expenses; ste

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Cooper, Maj. C. B., promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Badger, G. S. C., Shipley A. E., and Brown, S. A., appointed majors.

Ashley, 1st Lt. F. L., and Blackstone, 1st Lt. B. P., promoted to be Captains.

Following are appointed Captains:

Browne, H. A.	Kline, A. C.
Updegraff, R. K.	Boddiger, C. E.
Williams, L. A.	Dunton, E. A.
Purifoy, L. L.	Smith, R. N.
Painton, J. R.	Reid, F. P.
Lauterman, G. B.	Tamlenie, A. E.
Ferguson, J. M.	Tate, B. F.
White, H. A.	Meyer, H. E.
Tracy, E. A.	Alsop, T.
Montgomery, W. O.	Rich, R. G.
Crotti, A.	White, G. E.
Taylor, R. S.	Orr, G. C. R.
Aldrich, F. H.	Zeigler, W. T.
Kalal, F. J.	West, J. C.
Reeves, J. H.	Valentine, L. P. A.
Calonge, S. D.	Voris, H. M.
Hill, C. E.	Fish, J. B.
MacLay, O. H.	Bowen, W. F.
Kusel, E. A.	Kendrick, W. N.
Harris, T. F.	Bentz, H. G.
Erdman, B.	Kibler, R. O.
Sherwood, M. W.	Young, P. S.
Pinsoneault, W. D.	Dysart, J. C.
Black, T. R.	Trick, H. R.
Wheeler, Q. A. W.	Page, W. B.
Little, J. W.	Boyle, F. P.
Matz, J. D.	Seybold, G. A.
Clark, F. R.	Horan, F. P.
Baer, A. B.	Newcomb, L. A.
Peters, G. A.	Petersdorf, G. A.
Smittle, J. M.	Stanley, E. D.
Gibson, H. K.	Buermann, W.
Samuell, W. W.	Bush, W. A.
Green, J. S.	Thorpe, A. C.
Patterson, C. J.	Harris, E. E.
Brady, B. H.	Clark, S. W.
Huyck, C. J.	McNaughton, J. A.
Street, C. E.	Billings, F. T.
Stapleton, E. A.	Winstandley, W. C.
Thompson, J. G.	Mankopf, B. E.
Zingsheim, P.	Wright, G. D.
Fisher, R. S.	Main, D. C.

Peyton, Maj. D. C., and Rennie, 1st Lt. T. W., will report to Com. Gen. at Camp Grant.

White, 1st Lt. C. A., and Brosius, 1st Lt. C. M., are honorably discharged.

Lewis, Lt. Col. G. E., to Edgewood, Md.

Smith, Lt. Col. W. H., will report to Act. Surg. Gen.

Coumbe, Maj. A. G., to Camp Eustis, with 38th Div. A. E. F.

Maul, Maj. H. G., to Yale Army Laboratory School to organize and command a stationary laboratory for overseas service.

Ridder, Maj. J. DeW., to Base Hosp. at Camp Las Casas, vice Maj. P. B. Connolly, relieved.

Connolly, Maj. P. B., to command army hosp. at White Plains, N. Y.

Hamilton, Maj. J. Jr., to Yale Army Laboratory School.

DeWeese, Maj. C., to Camp Dodge with 163d Depot Brig.

McCreary, Maj. J. B., to Army Hosp. No. 12, at Biltmore, N. C.

Cloud, Capt. C. H., to Camp Greenleaf.

Bogen, Capt. I. L., to Camp Beauregard.

Phelan, Capt. J. R., to Camp Cody.

Long, Capt. H. W., to Camp Greene.

Ware, Capt. R. M., and Simpson, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Lewis.

Willis, Capt. E., Jr., to Ft. Monroe, with 30th Art. Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay Hqrs.

Shimer, Capt. W. S., will comply with his orders to the aviation mobilization depot, at Camp Dick.

Ordnance.

Vincent, J. I.; Pfaelzer, F. A., and Phelps, O. A., appointed Captains.

Burr, Brig. Gen. G. W., annd Bruff, Maj. A. J., will report to Chief of Ord.

Fuller, L. C., appointed a Major.

Machen, Maj. H. B., to Donner Union Coke Corp.'s plant at Buffalo.

Person, Maj. H. S., assigned to Insp. Gen.'s Dept.

Wright, Maj. O. K., Camp Taylor as Cmdg. Off. of Ord. Depot.

Toothe, Maj. E. S., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Cline, Maj. W. D., to Camp Sevier as Ord. Off.

Eppler, Capt. J. M., to Camp Sevier as asst. to cmdg. off.

Blalock, Capt. J. T., to Camp Taylor as Ord.Off.

Tittle, Capt. J. F., to Camp Pike as Cmdg. Off. of Ord. Depot.

Bracken, Capt. J. H., to Camp Dodge as Ord.Off.

Marsh, Capt. A. C., to Camp Jackson as Ord.Off.

Neville, Capt. E. R., to Camp Devens as Ord.Off.

Waterman, Capt. F. E., to Camp Lee as Ord.Off.

Tranchin, Capt. F. F., to Camp Hancock as Ord.Off.

Crawford, Capt. C., to Camp Shelby as asst. to Cmdg.Off.

Freeman, Capt. W. G., to Camp McClellan as asst. to Cmdg.Off.

Ladue, Capt. H. A., to Raritan Arsenal as Machine Gun Inst.

Nilan, Capt. E., to Camp Lewis as Ord.Off.

Gelbach, Capt. J., to Camp Las Casas as Ord.Off.

Mahon, Capt. J., to Camp Meade, as asst. to Cmdg.Off of Ord. Depot.

Sullivan, Capt. F. A., to Camp Gordon as asst. to Cmdg.Off.

Harriman, Capt. H. M., to Camp Jackson as Cmdg.Off.

Nicolai, R. O., appointed a Capt.

Jamieson, 1st Lt. F. M., to Raritan Arsenal.

Childress, 1st Lt. A. W., promoted to be a Capt. in Adjt.Gen's. Dept., and will proceed to Ft. Monroe.

Jackson, 1st Lt. E. R., to Troy, Ohio, as Insp. of Ord.

Doyle, 1st Lt. W. J., to Poole Eng. Co.'s plant at Texas, Md.

Stowell, 1st Lt. L. C., to Camp Taylor as asst. to Cmdg.Off.

Hines, 1st Lt. E. L., to Camp Jackson as asst. to cmdg.Off.

Mattis, 1st Lt. N., to Camp Kearny as asst. to Cmdg.Off.

Froger, 1st Lt. F., to Camp Custer as Ord. Off. with 14th Ammun. Train.

Beal, 1st Lt. W. H., to Phila. Dist.Ord.Off.

Motor Transport Corps.

Taggart, Capt. C. J., promoted to be a Major.

Staples, Capt. F., will report to chief of M.T.C.

Start, C. T., appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Camp Meigs.

Curtenius, 1st Lt. D. R., to Camp Johnston.

Martindale, 1st Lt. G. C., to Camp Sherman, in command of 95th Div. Supply Train.

Spooner, 1st Lt. R. H., to Camp Jesup as Cmdg. Off. of Hqrs. Motor Command 26.

Oakes, 1st Lt. L. L., to Camp Jesup as Cmdg. Off. of Hqrs. Motor Command 24.

Veterinary Corps.

Schwarzkopf, Maj. O., to Ft. Russell as Vet.

Johnston, Capt. W. S., to Camp Lee.

Chemical Warfare.

Following are appointed Captains:

Reed, J. W.	Gosset, R. B.
Goodel, R. H.	Yonte, A. E.

Fritz, Capt. H. E., to Croyland, Penn.

Burns, Capt. A. R., will report to Chief of Staff.

King, 1st Lt. J. L., to Camp Kendrick.

Sanitary Corps.

Smith, Capt. C. A., to Camp McClellan.

Dutcher, R. A., appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Camp Greenleaf.

Bailey, 1st Lt. H. D., to Camp Pike.

Van Alstyn, 1st Lt. H. K., to Norfolk, Mass., Army Hosp.

Air Service.

Thorndike, Capt. H. A., to Montgomery, Ala.

Ficker, Lt. Col. J. E., will assume command at Carruthers Field.

Moore, Capt. K. L., assigned to 1st Prov. Wing at Hazelhurst Field.

Madden, Capt. J., assigned to Personnel Branch of Operations Div.

Chandler, W. H., appointed a Capt. and assigned at Detroit.

Reavis, 1st Lt. C. F., Jr., will report to Dir. of Mil. Aeronautics.

Davis, 1st Lt. W. T., assigned to Qm. Corps.

Dental Corps.

Miller, 1st Lt. E. O., Camp Leach.

Pawlowski, 1st Lt. A. C., assigned to Slavic Legion at Camp Wadsworth.

Bowman, 1st Lt. M., to Camp Funston.

Campbell, 1st Lt. A. L., to Camp Greene.

App, 1st Lt. J. E., to Camp Sherman.

Adjutant General's Department.

Richards, Capt. A. E., and Morgan, 1st Lt. C. L., relieved from present assignment and will report to Chief of Staff with Commissioned Personnel Branch.

O'Connell, Maj. D., will return to his proper station when relieved as Off. in charge of School for Bakers and Cooks, at Camp Beauregard by 1st Lt. J. J. Dunbar.

Johnson, Capt. H. T. A., promoted to be a Major.

Packer, E. P., appointed a Capt.

Wozencraft, Capt. F. W., assigned to Inf.

Miscellaneous.

Littlefield, 1st Lt. W. J., to Camp Jackson with Field Art. Replacement Depot.

Eisenhower, Maj. D. D., promoted to be Lt. Col. in Tank Corps.

Petty, Lt. Col. M., Inf.; Bull, Maj. H. R., Inf.; Schneider, Maj. F. V., and Hunt, Maj. L., Eng., will report to Chief of Mil. Intelligence Div., Gen. Staff.

Gustin, 1st Lt. M. C., P. I. Scouts, assigned to active duty at Kan. Agricultural College with S. A. T. C. unit.

Weston, Capt. S. F., Tank Corps, promoted to be a Major.

Dudley, Capt. C. D., U. S. A., ret., placed on active duty and assigned in Pacific Branch U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.

Conway, Lt. Col. W. T., U. S. A., to Camp Pike, and MacArthur and Camp Gordon, then to Camp Wadsworth and return to proper station after carrying out instructions of Chief of Staff.

Resignations.

O'Brien, 1st Lt. J. T., for the good of the service.

Leaves.

Petty, Lt. Col. J. M., Inf., 20 days.

Ervin, Capt. R. G., Air Service, 10 days.

Harrison, Capt. J. P., Eng., 15 days.

Turner, Maj. P. A., F. A., Nov. 4 to Nov. 18.

Polk, Maj. H., Cav., 12 days.

Parrish, Maj. R. E., Med. Corps, 10 days.

Hunter, Lt. J. A., Medical, extended 15 days.

McClade, 1st Lt. P. P., Medical 6 weeks.

Ashbridge, Maj. D. M., C. A., 10 days.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following appointments in the Army have been made to date from Oct. 24:

Hollock, R. M., Capt. in Army Ser. Corps.

MAJORS IN ENGINEERS.

Moore, H. S.	Savage, J. A.
Farris, W. E.	

CAPTS. IN ENGINEERS.

Dean, D. S.	Woodward, H. W.
Atwater, W. W.	Dissinger, E.
Jackson, R. A.	Holland, W. D.
Knepper, E. H.	Redd, S. C.
Sawyer, E. M.	Snively, L.
Trowbridge, A. L.	Whitsit, L. A.

1ST LTS. IN ENGINEERS.

Schaefer, R. G.	Wilkins, C. E.
Alleman, F.	Briley, H.
Everheart, W. P.	Messigman, L.
Phippeny, I. M.	Spencer, J.
Wartelle, C. L.	Westervelt, E. W.

MAJORS IN ORDNANCE CORPS.

Clark, N. J.	Payne, F. H.
Field, F. E.	Dunham. H. L.

CAPTS. IN ORDNANCE CORPS.

Eshleman, C. L.	Moses, C. G.
Graff, S. D.	Standard, R. W., Jr.
Moore, H.	Tomlinson, J. O.

1ST LTS. IN ORDNANCE CORPS.

Sanderson, J. C.	Tomlinson, J. C.
Bentler, M. W.	Norton, C. W.

CAPTAINS IN QM. CORPS.

Barr, C. M.	Toomey, T. H.
Irby, J. C.	Vanmeter, W. W.
Orchard, A. S.	Decker, D. Le R.
Rice, E. V.	Bauman, R. W.
Williams, W. L.	Breuchaud, J. R.
Bauerelsen, R. J.	Hildebrant, W. G.
Helmcke, E. J.	Powleson, D. D.
De la Mater, S. T.	Stewart, S. J.
Mayer, E. M., Jr.	Treide, H. E.
Sanford, L. H.	Walker, R. H.

1ST LTS. IN QM. CORPS.

Morrison, G. L.	Widtmore, H. F.
Nicholas, W. D.	Comlossy, H.
Shirgley, O. E.	Delfina, E. A.
Berston, N. J.	Flanigan, J. I.
Day, V. H.	Kane, J. E.
Baeuguist, W. L.	Lockwood, A. N.
Hess, A. M.	Slates, R. W.
Kelley, J. E.	Sumpter, J. E.
Murray, G. T.	Traeger, E. A.
Soules, W. D.	Yandell, C. M.
Sweet, E. N.	

Jordan, R. C., Capt. in Motor Transp. Corps.

1ST LTS. IN MOTOR TRANSP. CORPS.

Cloud, Le R. E.	Farrell, A. J.
Lougher, J. A.	Hervery, J. G. B.
Albert, L. L.	Tillotson, V. D. N.
McGovern, J. T.	Bush, C. W.
Thomas, R. P.	

CAPTS. IN CHEM. WAR SERV.

Schlesinger, A. A.	West, S. G.
Grant, B. M.	Satler, L. L., Jr.
McQueen, J. D.	

Burke, J. P. F., Maj. in Med. Corps.

CAPTS. IN MED. CORPS.

Beach, W. H.	Deems, O. M.
Beals, L. H.	Gratiot, W. M.
Caldwell, J. D.	Ryan, D. M.
Capito, G. B.	Sheahan, G. M.
Sherb, T. H.	Tyler, G. T., Jr.
Smith, S. H.	Waldrop, W. P.
Stewart, H. M.	Wymore, W. W.
Sullivan, E. C.	Beatty, G. S.
Walton, L. S.	Blank, M. I.
Watson, C.	Bookman, A.
Wilson, H. F.	Chappell, R. S.
Arbuckle, H.	Crooks, W. A.
Rice, L. C.	Delbridge, J. J.
Blayney, F. H.	Edwards, C. M.
Brooks, O. J.	Forbes, H. B.
Cook, E. J.	French, E. A.
Damron, E. L.	Glynn, C. E.
Dorsett, E. L.	Harrison, F. E.
Elton, A. M.	Higgs, W. W.
Foster, T. R.	McClave, A. W.
Gaillard, W. M.	Russell, A. B.
Guhman, C. N.	Scoleth, C. E.
Hassin, G. B.	Shaw, R. H. R.
Kitchen, W. B.	Simpson, J. E.
Reid, H. L.	Steely, G.
Sandt, F. R.	Teass, C. J.
Scheldrup, N. H.	Vance, H. M.
Shurtz, S. W.	Wallace, J. E.
Sowell, W. S	Willook, J. S.
Stone, R. E.	

1ST LTS. IN MED. CORPS.

Atkinson, F. P.	Werner, R. G.
Bach, J.	Wheeler, J. C.
Bartlett, J. E.	Young, R. L.
Black, J. F.	Dishmaker, D. B.
Connolly, W. E.	Fisher, M. P.
Crandall, H. N.	Grimmett, W. A.
Cuwer, C. C.	Mauger, L. F.
Dorsey, T. M.	Smith, G. H.
Frye, J. C.	Mamelok, L.
Gorfinkell, J.	Miller, H. K.
Grady, J. E.	Miller, H. E.
Hatch, W. E.	Patrick, P. L.
Hyde, W. H.	Peckham, H. P.
Kasting, R. W.	Porter, E. M.
Kirk, C. B.	Rein, C. W.
Lawless, J. T.	Ramsey, R. B.
Lytle, R. M.	Rice, H. W.
Abernathy, E. A.	Ricks, L. L.
Andrews, M. M.	Rieck, W. R.
Barker, E. T.	Riemcke, C. A.
Bath, J.	Roberts, L. C.
Beckman, G. E.	Robertson, J. W.
Benjamin, H. P.	Robinson, H. T.
Berlowe, H. I.	Rogers, C. R.
Bevil, H. G.	Harrison, O. S.
Bradfield, J. D.	Rogers, H. R.
Brake, B. S.	Rogers, J. E.
Brittain, R.	Rosenberg, J. J.
Broadwin, I. T.	Rosenthal, J.
Bockway, D. B.	Ross, D. C.
Brooks, J. E.	Saladino, S.
Burling, W. M.	Sanderson, E. T.
Butler, V. V.	Scheve, F. F.
Butterfield, F. R.	Schlumberger, P. P.
Carr, E. J.	Schulman, D.
Catron, H. B.	Schwarzel, F. M.
Chapin, W. S.	Scinta, A. C.
Chapman, T. L.	Seward, F. W., Jr.
Chatelain, L.	Sheppard, J. K.
Clark, F. H.	Shipman, F. C.
Cooke, J.	Shore, W. B.
Connor, C. H.	Smither, G. W.
Copeland, W. D.	Smith, R. C.
Cummings, W. C.	Smythe, E. L.
DeMand, J. W.	Snavely, J. T.
DePew, F. L.	Soland, L. W.
Eck, P. A.	Spencer, R. V.
Elliott, T. H.	Steinkamp, E. F.
Furay, E. St. C.	Storey, L. W.
Furr, J. E.	Storrs, H. C.
Gillett, F. A.	Streich, E. A.
Gilmartin, A. E.	Symonds, C. W.
Gillow, S.	Talley, L. F.
Goddard, F. H.	Topham, B. E.
Goodheart, C. J.	Tripodi, A.
Gray, R. E.	Tynan, J. J.
Grote, O. A.	Ulman, S. J.
Haberman, E.	Valentine, R. E.
Hagle, F. E.	Vanatta, J. R.
Hamilton, E. E.	Vitullo, J. M.
Hartman, M. L.	Wakeley, W. E.
Hess, W.	Wakeman, C. L.
Hoffman, O.	Wamsley, W. B.
Ingram, W. C.	Watson, R. L.
Kahn, A. M.	Wedig, J. H.
Katz, W.	Well, A. L.
Keefe, F. M.	Weltzel, J. S.
Kenny, H. R.	Whigham, J. G.
Kermel, C. A.	Williams, J. C.
Lawless, A. T.	Wilson, J. E.
Lee, G.	Winfield, J. E.
Lippman, M. J.	Wise, O. P.
Loope, A. M.	Woodall, O. L.
Luster, J. C.	Wylie, L. A.
Morgan, R.	Youngblood, F.
Raftery, L.	Zinn, W. F.
Reynolds, G. E.	Compton, S. M.
Ricketts, J. G.	Hamilton, S. T.
Riggs, R. W.	Kaplovitch, H.
Ruel, J. A.	Lesur, H. H.
Shacklette, W. G.	Miller, F. A.
Simmons, R. W.	Rosenberg, M.
Stein, J. R.	Sachtleben, C. G.
Stevenson, R.	Smith, S. H.
Sweeney, L. G.	Stillman, C. K.
Van Tromp, H. O.	Willis, W. M.
Vauchen, R.	Wolf, M.
Viewer, G. L.	Casey, T. J.
Watkins, C. N.	Peniello, S.

1ST LTS. IN SAN. CORPS.

Bayer, W. S.	Shaffer, T. L.
Murphy, R. J.	Rector, J. B.
Dickinson, R.H.	Craig, J. N.
Lewis, J. E.	Cau, G. H.
Prescott, E. F.	Valkenburgh, W. J.

1ST LT. IN DENTAL CORPS.

Donner, V. C. | Mills, M. M.

1ST LT. IN AIR SERVICE.

Massie, R. C. | Rice, F. A.

CHAPLAINS, 1ST LTS.

Lemiller, A.	Setzer, J.
Kinder, W. R.	Bronson, O. H.
Jewett, H. J.	

Education Notes.

The names of the following have been placed, as of Oct. 18, upon the eligible list of men holding licenses as teacher of shopwork in elementary schools: Haswell C. Jeffery, 91.25; Henry Horne, 83.05; Sherman R. Cook, 79.9; Ralph MacAllster, 77.65; Albert A. Korow, 76.3; Morris Horowitz, 74.8; Raymond F. Harris, 72.5.

Licenses for the season of 1918-19 as substitute teacher in evening schools in the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following:

HIGH SCHOOLS—Automatic cylinder printing press operating, Robert E. Baker; baking, Joseph P. Bachman, Walter Scheppelmann; dental drama, William H. David; drafting and pattern making, Emma H. Taber; gas engine mechanics and auto repair work, Thomas F. O'Toole; gas engine mechanics, James E. Woodburn; Gregg stenography and typewriting, Nadia Geffen, Mollis Silverman, Selma Ullmann; home nursing, Anna H. Wilcox; ignition repair work, Robert Brockard; interior decoration, Alexander Barroggio; machine shop practice, Herman C. Hansen, Eugene A. Hornberger; mechanical drawing, Ernest Schwartz; men's garment design, Samuel Kashman; offset presswork, Charles A. Grogan; radio buzzer work, Hyman E. Cohen, Anna Donohue, Mary E. Murray, Sonia Soberg; Spanish, Edward Mathieu; Pitman stenography, Jennie P. Reilly; superintendence apartment houses, Henry A. Lockwood; surveying, Louis Goodman; toolmaking and machine shop practice, Edward A. Fischer; waist draping, Pauline N. Steuber.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—Artificial flowermaking, Margaret J. Harris, Lydia Richmond; mechanical drawing, Emil Bie; Pitman stenography and typewriting, Mary A. Fitzgibbon.

The names of the following have been placed as of Sept. 26, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher in a truant school or the parental school, or in a probationary school: Agnes Burns, 96.975; Gertrude M. Winter, 90; Anna R. Pettebone, 93.5; Margaret B. Doyle, 93; Grace Graham, 92.833; Katherine E. Sullivan, 92.833; Lillian Rand, 92.283; Katharine Higgins, 91; Alice B. Thompson, 90; Ida M. Wardrop, 88; Kathryn L. Gallagher, 87.6; Lillian N. Rogoff, 86.6; Rose Dolan, 86.233; Marian E. Greene, 86.21; Susan H. Hutchinson, 84.75; Anna M. Weisman, 83.683; Christine Schleicher, 82.833; Rita Gilligan, 82.733; Adele R. Markey, 80.483; Mrs. Rachel C. Morrison, 80.166; Katharine L. Linehan, 76.35; Susan M. Donoghue, 76; Elsa A. Leuch, 76; Mary M. A. O'Hare, 74.41; Dolores B. Colgan, 73.09.

There have been placed, as of Aug. 10, 1918, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking in elementary schools the names of the following: Ruth B. Pratt, 87.25; Kathryn T. M. Crawford, 73.25; Mary R. Monaghan, 71.5; Lillian Esther Walker, 71; Irene Mack, 70.25.

The community centre at Evening School 72, Manhattan, 105th Street and Lexington Avenue, is now fully organized. The Thursday night affairs include entertainments, lectures, meetings of the literary society, discussions, gymnasium, including basketball, dramatics, games, and dancing. A Red Cross wool station will be organized there in the near future. These activities are open to every one over 16 years of age. The school offers courses in English to foreigners, common branch subjects, dressmaking, millinery, and cooking.

The Department of Education maintains an Information Division, which is at the service of members of the teaching and supervising staff and of the general public. Requests for information about public school activities may be made in person at the Information Division, Room 101, ground floor, of the Board of Education Building, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, or by telephone, Plaza 5380.

Estates Appraised.

COOK, ADAM, (Feb. 10, 1918.) Total estate, $169,487; assets: real estate, $70,770; cash, $9,498; personal, $23,468; stocks and bonds, $9,003; interest in Adam Cook's Sons, lubricants, 708 and 710 Washington Street, $56,857. The estate was left to his four sisters, Louisa B. Feldman, $61,488, and Lillian G. Hueffner, $40,333, both of 148 West Seventy-eighth Street; Anna Johnson, Evanston, Ill., $14,500; Julia H. Baum, Yonkers, $40,558.

DALY, PHILIP, (Aug. 31, 1917.) Total estate, $98,495; assets: Real estate, $73,925, in which is included 126 West Sixty-fourth Street, $18,000, and 809 Sixth Avenue, $2,000; cash, $23,643; personal, $925. Beneficiaries, his sons and daughters.

DONAHUE, PATRICK, (May 1, 1918.) Total estate, $101,899; assets: real estate, $84,500, in which is included the city home, 132 East Seventy-first Street, $2,500, and Cedar Lawn, Far Rockaway, $26,000; cash, $4,074; personal, $6,476; stocks and bonds, $6,648. The estate is equally divided between his six sons and five daughters.

SEYMOUR, JEANNIE F., (Oct. 23, 1917.) Total assets, $55,477; assets: Real estate, $15,143; personal, $33,787; stocks and bonds, $9,538. The principal beneficiaries are her husband, Julius H. Seymour, 233 Broadway, $14,370, and daughter, Susan S. Leake, Rye, N. Y., $17,724. Fourteen institutions received small bequests.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—High pressure continues over New England, and a fresh high is advancing southeastward over Manitoba. Pressure is low in the Southwest, with the centre of disturbance in southern New Mexico. Heavy rain has fallen in the Appalachian region, and moderate rains in the Ohio Valley, the lower Lake Rerion and the South Atlantic States.

Snow, the first of the season, is falling in northern Nebraska and western South Dakota.

It will be cooler in the Lake Region and Ohio Valley Saturday, and cooler Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and the tendency will be toward lower temperatures in practically all of the Washington forecast district during the next several days.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the north and middle Atlantic coasts will be moderate south, with rain; south Atlantic coast, gentle southeast to south, rain.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Eastern New York.—Rain Saturday, cooler in the interior; Sunday, fair, cooler in the southern portion.

Southern New England.—Rain Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy and cooler.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Rain Saturday, cooler by night; Sunday fair and cooler.

Western New York.—Rain Saturday, clearing in the afternoon, cooler; Sunday, fair and continued cool.

Northern New England.—Rain and cooler Saturday; Sunday, fair and cool.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	42	54	4 P. M.	53	60
6 A. M.	43	56	6 P. M.	48	64
9 A. M.	45	51	9 P. M.	48	61
12 M.	51	64	11 P. M.	47	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature 67 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 54 degrees at 2:05 A. M. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.23 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.30 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets.....6:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:31	1:52	7:44	8:26
Governors Island	2:20	2:40	8:29	9:07
Hell Gate	4:15	4:40	10:47	11:21

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
3:4C—200 E. 102 St.; not given	$15
10:30—25 Pitt St.; not given	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—62 Cannon St.; Samuel Solomon	Slight
4:1C—2,760 Webster Av.; N. Y. Central R. R.	Slight
4:45—3 Av. and 170 St.; (vacant lot;) not given	Slight
6:0C—230 E. 27 St.; (vacant lot;) not given	Slight
6:25—6 Av. and 18 St.; (vacant lot;) not given	Slight
7:00—200 W. 112 St.; not given	Slight
7:2C—39 W. 25 St.; High Grade Cleaning Works	$200
9:15—558 3 Av.; Ross & Trainer	Slight
9:15—438 W. 204 St.; Wood & Lawson	Slight
9:40—148 E. 74 St.; Katherine Randall	Slight
9:50—603 Amsterdam Av.; F. Stellhorn	Slight
10:35—325 E. 29 St.; John Wagner	None
11:40—50 W. 44 St.; N. Y. Hippodrome Co.	Slight

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Leave of absence without pay: Patrol V. S. Poildori, 1st, for 1 day, from 12 P. M. Oct. 27.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. W. E. Gramer, 74th, from 10:30 P. M., Sept. 4, to noon, Sept. 17; Charles Meirs, 83d, from 7 P. M., Oct. 12, to 12 P. M., Oct. 14; E. E. Schnizer, 88d, from 7 P. M., Oct. 7, during disability.

Fined: Patrol. J. A. Cunningham, 4th, absent without leave, 1 day; W. H. Ryan, 5th, absent from reserve, 1 day; J. F. Storm, 6th, failed to promptly return from court, 1 day; Isaac Haspil, 13th, absent from post, in premises, sitting, 2 days; Joseph Ricci, 13th, failed to arrain prisoners in station house, 3 days; J. W. Nickerson, 14th, while serving summonses, coming from liquor saloon, 1 day; A. A. Dooley, 10th, failed to return promptly to station house from court, 2 days; August Seidenfaden, 18th, improper patrol, sitting, 1 day; James Smith, 18th, absent from post, 1 day; Patrick McCloskey, 18th, failed to signal, absent, 2 days; Edward Carroll, 18th, while assigned to raided premises kept certain door locked contrary to orders, 2 days; Frank McNulty, 21st, absent from special assignment, failed to obtain permission or to be properly relieved and insolently, refused to answer his memorandum book for inspection, 2 days; Joseph Smith, 21st, absent from post, 1 day; J. J. Cullen, 22d, improper patrol, 8 days; J. W. Donaldson, 23d, absent from inspection of uniforms and equipments, absent without leave and reported for duty not properly equipped, 1 day; absent without leave, reported by telephone, 2 days; absent from inspection of uniform and equipment, absent from rollcall, 1 day; Henry Wangerman, 25th, absent from post, coming from liquor saloon, 1 day; J. F. Leahy, 26th, while assigned to raided premises had hat and coat off and was lying down, 1 day; Benjamin Moorhouse, 26th, in premises, 1 day; Anton Litzenberger, 29th, failed to proceed directly to post, in liquor saloon, 2 days; R. H. Ahles, 31st, absent from post, coming from premises, 1 day; Bert Sears, 32d, absent from special post, coming from premises, 1 day; George Froehlich, 32d, absent from post, in premises, 1 day; W. A. Jacobsen, 33d, improper patrol, 1 day; James Corcoran, 39th, loitering and in conversation, 1 day; Gustave Duerhold, 56th, failed to obey order, 2 days; W. E. Rushl, 110th, while assigned to raided premises, sitting, cap and coat off, smoking, 1 day.

Fire Department.

Detail to attend funeral of fireman, first grade, J. J. Connelly, Eng. 26, from his late residence, 150 West 163d St., Manhattan, at 9:30 A. M., Monday, Oct. 28, 1918. Interment at St. Agatha's Cemetery, New Rochelle, N. Y. Two officers and twelve men of Eng. 26 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers. They will report, in full uniform, at the quarters of Eng. 76, 605-107 West 102d St., at 9:15 A. M., proceed to above residence, thence to the Church of Ascension, 167th St., near Broadway, and, after services, will accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when detail will be dismissed and return to quarters. The Chief of the 9th Battalion will detail an officer, an engineer of steamer and one man, and the Chiefs of the 7th, 8th, and 11th Battalions, two men each, to report at the quarters of Eng. 26, at 8 A. M., for duty during the absence of that company.

The members of the Department Band will report to Fireman A. J. Muir at the 12th Regiment Armory, Columbus Av. and 62d St., Manhattan, 9:30 A. M., Monday, Oct. 28, and Thursday, Oct. 31, for practice.

Special leaves of absence—Fireman, first grade, G. Schafer, Eng. 261, for forty-eight hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 26; Fireman, first grade, H. P. Kinney, Eng. 153, for seventy-two hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 26.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for second-grade clerk, female, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 12. Candidates must be at least 15 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Arithmetic, 4; handwriting, 3; letter, 3. The salary ranges from $600 to, but not including, $1,200 a year.

State.

An examination will be held in the near future for law stenographer, Grade 7, salary over $1,200, but not over $1,500. Both men and women will be admitted. Open, however, only to those who are at least 21 years of age on the day of the examination and who, for at least three months prior thereto, have been legal residents of New York County. The examination will consist entirely of the transcription (on the typewriter) of appropriate matter dictated at speeds varying from 120 to 180 words per minute for five to ten minutes. Candidates must file application in the office of the Civil Service Commission. Applications received at the office of the commission after Nov. 7 will not be accepted. For application form address State Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.

United States.

The commission announces examinations for engineer of tests of ordnance material at salaries ranging from $1,600 to $2,400 a year, and assistant engineer of tests of ordnance material, at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,600 a year, for men. Vacancies in the Ordnance Department at Large, War Department, for duty at New York City and Rochester, N. Y. The compensation in either position will vary within the limits stated, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee and the importance of the plant to which he may be assigned. The duties consist in supervision of the metallurgical and chemical processes involved in the manufacture of shell, shrapnel, cartridge cases, and other ordnance materials and of the tests necessary for their inspection. For the position of engineer of tests of ordnance materials considerable executive ability is essential. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and preliminary training, 50; experience, 50. In order to prevent the return of the application blank for further information, each applicant should give his experience in full in each of the various subjects mentioned above, giving dates and specific duties. Graduates of technical schools should enumerate the courses they have had in metallurgy, metallography, heat treatment of steels, and physical testing of materials, and should state the number of hours per week devoted to each course and specify whether it was lecture or laboratory.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.
West 57th St. bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATTON, D. D.
10:30—"The Call to Consecration in the Present World Crisis."
12:00—Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class.
8:00—"Is the Bible a Revelation from God?"
NOTE change of hour of morning service and Sunday School.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"The Way to Know Christ."
8—Lecture on Palestine—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, by Mr. P. Whitwell Wilson of The London Daily News.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th St.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11.
Sunday school, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
J. Howard Ardrey, Leader Men's Class 9:40.
Evening, Soldiers

SMITH'S TOUR ENDED COMING HOME TODAY

Closes Up-State Trip at Albany with Another Attack on Whitman Administration.

IS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Tells Former Associates in Legislature That He Will Come Back to Capital as Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for Governor, ended his up-State campaign here tonight by addressing about 3,000 persons in Harmonious Bleecker Hall. At least a quarter of the audience were women and the candidate received a warm welcome. Simon Rosendale presided, and other speakers included Harry C. Walker, Mayor of Binghamton and candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Miss Helen Todd, a California suffragist, who has accompanied the Smith party. Ex-Governor Glynn occupied a seat on the stage. Following the meeting, Mr. Smith announced that he would leave here for New York on the noon train tomorrow.

Mr. Smith began his speech by charging his opponent with appointing hundreds of men in utter disregard of the civil service lists, merely to make political workers in this campaign. Continuing, he said:

"Were he to publish the list of the men appointed during the recent primary fight in his party, it would be a shock to the people of the State. With a well-equipped law office, under the direction of the Attorney General, departments have been supplied with lawyers at the public expense to promote his candidacy. The State finance law provides that all bills and accounts of the State shall be audited by the Controller. Notwithstanding that, he has seen fit to take $5,000 of the money appropriated for war purposes to pay an auditor for political services rendered."

Mr. Smith then took up the budget of the Whitman administration, and saying that he understood his opponent blamed the excess budget for the first two years on his Democratic predecessor, but that so far he, Whitman, "has not found any one to blame for the last two years." In this connection, Mr. Smith said:

"Everybody in Albany, from a page boy to the highest salaried Commissioner, knows that Whitman knows nothing about the finances of the State. They know further he has never made any effort to acquaint himself with them. They all know that Attorney General Lewis told the truth. He said a great part of the time he was Governor by proxy, and that the appropriation bills, supposed to be drawn by him, as provided by law, were prepared by clerks.

"The people of the State of New York generally know this, and in a very large measure their knowledge accounts for the unrest and the dissatisfaction not only among the people generally, but in the ranks of his own party. His third term aspirations are being frowned upon by Republicans throughout the State, not so much as because of their prejudice against the principle involved, but because they do not believe that he deserves it. The public is tired of his constant boast that his administration is without scandal.

Mr. Smith closed his speech by promising that if elected he would be Governor "solely" and that:

"The people of this State are ready to retire Whitman because he lacks the courage and the ability to bring the State of New York in progressive step with the nation. They are ready to retire him because his whole administration is without progressive policy of any kind. They are ready to retire him because he has reduced the dignity of the Governor's office to the headquarters of a political organization. Large elements of our people in this State are dissatisfied with him because it is impossible to know or understand where he stands on any great subject.

"During the reconstruction period, when the boys that are fighting for democracy abroad come home they want to find the State of New York in line with the policy of President Wilson, and they expect the gateway of opportunity to be opened to them, and this cannot be accomplished by narrow, selfish men that have in their mind only their own advancement. If democracy is worth spilling the best blood of America for in foreign lands, why shouldn't we have it at home?"

In the morning, accompanied by party leaders, Smith visited Troy, where he talked to workers, and later he went to Schenectady for a short talk. Returning here, he addressed about 100 former associates in the Legislature. To his former colleagues the candidate declared his firm conviction that he would be coming to Albany on Jan. 1 as "the Governor, Mrs. Smith, the five small Smiths, and the dog."

ROOSEVELT BACKS MEYER.

Writes Letter Indorsing Candidate for Courtlandt Nicoll's Place.

Colonel Roosevelt has written a letter indorsing Assemblyman Schuyler M. Meyer in his fight to be elected Senator from the Seventeenth District to succeed Courtlandt Nicoll, who has retired to engage in war work abroad. The Colonel's letter follows:

"Sagamore Hill, Oct. 22, 1918.

"Mrs. James Russell Parsons, Chairman, Woman's Non-Partisan Committee, New York City.

"My Dear Mrs. Parsons: I wish every success to the Schuyler M. Meyer Woman's Non-Partisan Committee. Mr. Meyer's record in legislative war work, no less than in the work of constructive Americanism, as in connection with his bills providing for night schools for the instruction of illiterates and the like, has been admirable, and it would be a misfortune if it did not receive hearty recognition.

"At this time all of us ought to devote our chief energies to war activities. As far as civilians are concerned, the most important war work must on the average necessarily be done by the men in public life; indeed, I have not stated this strongly enough, for unless the public servants of the nation do their war duty zealously and effectively, the war will be a failure. Therefore, it is a prime necessity to support such of these public servants as have shown marked patriotism and efficiency. There is no war activity more important, nor more incumbent as a duty on all good citizens, than to back these men.

"Yours truly,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

BARNES OUT FOR WHITMAN.

Former Antagonist of Governor Will Share Platform with Him.

William Barnes, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who for the last three years has been a leader in movements to check the rise in political power of Governor Whitman, is actively supporting the Governor in his fight for re-election for a third term. He let it become known yesterday that he would speak from the same platform with Governor Whitman at a meeting to be held at the Harmanus Bleecker Hall in Albany next Thursday evening, and in a statement made public urged the election of Mr. Whitman on the ground that a Republican victory in this State in this year's election was essential from the party point of view as a preparation for the national fight in 1920.

In Republican circles the announcement was received as an indication that Governor Whitman would receive the support of even the extreme anti-Whitman men who fought him in the primaries, which some had doubted. The Democrats expect to make much of the support Mr. Barnes is giving the Governor, who has supplied much of the ammunition that they will use. Mr. Whitman and his friends have used Mr. Barnes as a bugaboo with which to intimidate the voters against men who have been opposing the Governor within his own party.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, on behalf of the Republican women district leaders in Manhattan, made public a statement last night dealing chiefly with the legislative record of Alfred E. Smith. His votes on measures dealing with the liquor traffic, with racetrack gambling, and with election reforms are presented from the journal of the Legislature and condemned as contrary to the public interest. The statement also says that there is nothing in the published biographies to indicate that he has been equipped through education for the position he is seeking or that before entering the Legislature in 1903 he had any training to qualify him for the job ahead of him in the event of his election.

"Mr. Smith has grown and improved in moral [illegible] stature, about the same proportion that Governor Whitman has retrogressed," said Abram I. Elkus. "Mr. Smith is a self-made, self-educated man. He had to learn in the hard school of experience. He has so raised himself that at the conclusion of his long legislative service the Citizens Union said of him: 'Intelligent and forceful legislator. Strong supporter of desirable industrial and social legislation.' In 1915, when Mr. Smith was running for Sheriff, the Citizens Union indorsed his candidacy."

MINERS' APPEAL REJECTED.

Garfield Declines to Order Wage Increase in Bituminous Fields.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Fuel Administrator Garfield today refused to grant to bituminous coal miners an increase of wages sought in connection with the plan for stabilization of wages worked out for the anthracite miners. He held that the bituminous situation did not require wage increases.

The bituminous mine workers, who are under agreement with the Government to continue operations at the existing scale until the end of the war or for a period of two years, were told through Frank J. Hayes, President of the United Mine Workers, that existing information did not warrant increases for them as a part of the Government's general plan of wage stabilization.

The refusal to grant the increase now, it was said at the Fuel Administration, does not in any case close the door toward any information which may be submitted at any time.

Of the situation in the anthracite fields, this statement is made by the administration:

"It is known that as regards the anthracite workers, the available information indicated a manifest inequality of wages, as compared with those of other trades."

Assurances were given General Pershing that the mine workers of the country were determined to furnish all the coal needed by the military forces in a cablegram sent to the American commander today by Mr. Garfield. The message was in response to a cablegram recently sent by General Pershing, saying, "The more coal the sooner we shall have peace."

MRS. WALLACH ROBBED.

Jewels Worth $25,000 Taken While Guests Are at Dinner.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Barger Wallach of Jericho, prominent in the Meadow Brook colony, a well-known tennis player and horse show exhibitor, reported to the State police here tonight that while entertaining guests at dinner this evening her room upstairs was entered and much valuable jewelry taken. According to the State police, who immediately notified the Nassau County authorities, about $25,000 worth of jewelry was taken.

Mrs. Wallach had invited a number of guests to dinner at her home tonight, and many were to remain over night and attend an auction of horses tomorrow. No one was heard upstairs by either Mrs. Wallach or her guests, but Mrs. Wallach, so the State police were informed, went to her room after dinner and discovered the robbery.

Eight Scalded in Steamer's Hold.

Eight men repairing the engine of an American steamship at a pier in the North River were scalded yesterday morning when a pipe burst. Seven of them were taken to Bellevue. The two most seriously injured were Edward Conners, 58 years, of 501 West Thirty-fourth Street, and David Stedamond, 18 years, 161 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken.

LONG PRISON TERMS FOR THE BOLSHEVIKI

Three of Convicted Agitators Get 20-Year Sentences—15 Years for Woman.

REBUKED IN FEDERAL COURT

Judge Clayton Calls Anarchists at Bar "Miserable"—Deportation for Them When They Are Free.

Judge Henry D. Clayton, in the criminal branch of the Federal Court yesterday morning, sentenced four men and on woman, all anarchists and avowed followers of Lenine and Trotzky, convicted of publishing and circulating disloyal pamphlets in which they attacked the Government, President Wilson, and the allied nations, to long prison terms. Three of the men were sentenced to serve twenty years each in prison, the woman must serve fifteen years, and the fourth man, who aided the Government, escaped with a sentence of three years.

All the prisoners are citizens of Russia, and Judge Clayton ordered the record in the case turned over to the immigration authorities, so that when the prisoners have completed their terms they may be deported to Russia as undesirable citizens here. The sentences are the most severe inflicted in this district since the United States entered the war.

The courtroom was crowded when Judge Clayton ascended the bench at 10:30 o'clock. In the corridors of the Federal Building several hundred anarchists, I. W. W. agitators, and other persons of similar views pleaded for permission to enter the courtroom, while out in Park Row a large crowd was held in check by the police and Deputy Marshals.

Judge's Colloquy With Prisoners.

H. Weinberger, counsel for the prisoners, who is a close friend of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, protested at the opening of court against the action of Marshal McCarthy in excluding the anarchists from the room. Judge Clayton told him he would not be permitted to interrupt the court in the carrying out of the "business in hand."

"I am not going to permit anybody to start anything today," said Judge Clayton. "The only matter before this court is the sentencing of these persons. There will be no propaganda started in this court, the purpose of which is to give aid and comfort to soap-box orators and to such as these miserable defendants who stand convicted before the bar of justice."

Weinberger then announced that Jacob Abrahms, Samuel Lippmann ,and Mollie Stimer, three of the defendants would like to address the court.

Abrahms, who is the leader of the Bolshevist clan, was the first to address the court.

"I wish to say," said the long-haired Russian, "that this court has no moral right to impose sentence. I do not want any mercy."

"That being the case," Judge Clayton interrupted," there is no further need of any talk on your part."

"If what I have done is criminal I am proud to be a criminal," the prisoner retorted.

"I am glad that you have got that out of your system. Bring up the next one, said Judge Clayton to Marshal McCarthy.

Lippmann, with big rimmed glasses, and long hair, stepped forward with an air of importance.

"I do not care for any of your sympathy," Lippmann began.

"That being the case," Judge Clayton replied, "my duty in this matter, so far as it affects you, is rendered less painful."

The prisoner started to harangue about democracy.

"You don't know anything about democracy," said Judge Clayton, "and the only thing you understand is the hellishness of anarchy. And let me assure you that you are not going to be martyrized, but you are going to be punished. Bring along the next one."

Mollie Stimer, in Russian tunic and with angry eyes, stepped forward.

She started to make a speech, but was quickly stopped.

"Mollie," said Judge Clayton, "this is one time when you are face to face with the law of the United States, and as I am not going to permit you to air your views regarding our country, I guess you had better resume your seat," and she did.

Calls Work of Germans Hellish.

Then followed the pronouncement of sentence. Judge Clayton began by a reference to the contention of Weinberger that the Espionage act is unconstitutional.

"When Germany thrust war upon this country, and all the world knows that Germany did that very thing," he said, "we suddenly realized that German deceit and trickery and criminality had been at work in our midst, and that the most insidious work had been and was being carried on in this country by German spies and propagandists. Men like Bernstorff and the rest of his tribe had been enjoying our hospitality and at the same time directing with hellish ingenuity plots against our integrity as a nation and a people.

They had tried to destroy our munition plants, they had sought to organize a Bolshevikism in our midst, and committed other crimes too numerous to mention at this time. The result was that Congress passed this law, and I am asked if Congress had the right to pass such a law. I reply 'Yes' to that question, because the United States has the inherent right of self-defense against the enemy within our borders, as well as against the enemy without.

"Until we got into this war we never had any use for such a law. Today the defendants before me stand convicted under this law and on all counts in the indictment. The crime they have committed against our Government and our country was hatched in the darkness of night in the gloom of hidden rooms, and yet their counsel has likened the work of these criminals to that of Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and other great Americans, and, to cap the climax, they came into this court and told us that Christ was Himself an anarchist. Did anybody ever hear such rot? Yet I sat here and listened, ad nauseam, to it all because I did not wish by any act of mine to influence the jury. Think of it! He tried to bring Christ in here and put him on the same level with these miserable defendants! Did one ever hear of such profanation? I never did.

What a "Capitalist" Is.

"And these defendants took the stand. They talked about capitalists and producers, and I tried to figure out what a capitalist and what a producer is as contemplated by them. After listening carefully to all they had to say, I came to the conclusion that a capitalist is a man with a decent suit of clothes, a minimum of $1.25 in his pocket, and a good character.

"And when I tried to find out what the prisoners had produced, I was unable to find out anything at all. So far as I can learn, not one of them ever produced so much as a single potato. The only thing they know how to raise is hell, and to direct it against the Government of the United States.

"This gang of anarchists which they would make me believe infests New York are suffering, it would appear, from what I might describe as literary indigestion. They are not citizens and never will be. They come to us with oil on their lips and war in their hearts. They don't like our Government and they don't like our President. They talk of Russia, poor Russia, the same Russia that America tried to help and is still willing to aid.

"But we are not going to help carry out the plans mapped out by the Imperial German Government, and which are being carried out by Lenine and Trotzky. I have heard of the reported fate of the poor little daughters of the Czar, but I won't talk about that now. I might get mad. I will now sentence the prisoners."

Hyman Rozansky was called to the bar first. He was the Government informer and was sentenced to serve three years.

Abrahms followed.

"I sentence you to twenty years on each of the four counts, the terms to run concurrently, and I also fine you $1,000 on each count," the Judge announced.

"I thank you," said the prisoner.

Lippmann was called up next.

"Twenty years and $1,000 on each count," said the Judge.

"I did not expect anything better," said the prisoner.

"And may I add," replied the Judge, "that you do not deserve anything better."

Hyman Lachowsky also was sentenced to serve twenty years and pay $1,000 fine.

"I had no expectation of any other course on your part," he said angrily.

"I am glad that you are not disappointed," replied Judge Clayton.

Mollie Stimer was last. She was sent to the Jefferson City, Mo., prison for women for fifteen years and fined $500.

She also thanked the Judge.

Weinberger announced that he would take the case to the United States Supreme Court. Judge Clayton, who came from Alabama to help clear up the crowded court calendar in this Federal district, leaves for the West tonight.

HYLAN FOR FREE LECTURES.

City's Paid Experts, He Says, Should Do Work for Nothing.

Mayor Hylan sent a letter yesterday to all members of the Board of Education suggesing how the city could save money and still maintain its Bureau of Lectures. The suggestion was that the city use the services of its "gifted and highly paid experts" to do the lecturing. In the present educational system, the Mayor said, there are thousands of well-paid persons in ranking position whose work should include a contribution to education in the form of lectures to the adult citizen without any extra expense to the city. The teacher, he said, should train the child, while the experts should make an appeal to the "mature mind of the adult." As some of the departments to call upon the Mayor suggested the Law Department, the Armory Board, the Art Commission, the Board of Assessors, the Commissioner of Jurors, the Civil Engineering Department, the Health Department, the Aquarium, the Botanical, and Zoological Departments. The Mayor added:

"I find there is another expense which might be eliminated, and that is money that was used for the purpose of paying men to introduce the lecturer. These men receive $3 a night. Inasmuch as there were many thousands of lectures, a great saving would be made by having citizens in the neighborhoods appointed by the Principal or by local board, or the local school associations to act as Chairmen. This, too, would create a bond of interest between the people through the Chairman and the city in its efforts to give them the highest educational advantage without increased taxation."

The Mayor suggested that a commission of three members, one from the Board of Education, appointed by its President, one professor from the City College, and one from Hunter College, be formed to plan the work.

Inquiry Into British Colonial Trade

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 25.—The Governor has received a cable from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that the Ministry has decided to appoint a committee to consider the probable effect of the shipping position after the war on British trade with the West Indies and on intercolonial communications. The committee is to report measures that should be taken to maintain adequate communications between the colonies and to provide for shipping. The Governor was invited to send representatives.

For Church Notices see next to last page.

MME. BERNHARDT TESTIFIES

Gives Evidence on 74th Birthday in Suit Over Cold Car.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's seventy-fourth birthday was marked yesterday by the filing in the Supreme Court of her testimony in behalf of her manager, William F. Connor, in his suit against the Pullman Company for $75,000 damages because Mme. Bernhardt took cold and became ill through the negligence of the defendant in failing to heat her private car in March, 1917, and her tour had to be suspended for four months.

Mme. Bernhardt, who gave her name as Sarah Bernhardt Demala, said she could not remember the date when she became ill because she "never remembers dates and occasions," but she was sure she dined after the theatre that night, because she always did. She could not remember what her physician, Dr. Marot, who has been with her constantly for eight years, prescribed, because she does not "inscribe on bronze everything my doctor tells me." She testified that she thought she would die on the night she became ill. She said she knew she did not open the windows of her car that night because she always slept with the windows closed.

Mme. Bernhardt's testimony was taken in advance of the trial because she is leaving for France.

CALL FOR NUT SHELLS.

Government Needs 1,000,000 Pounds a Day for Gas Masks.

The Government needs 1,000,000 pounds of nutshells and fruit stones daily for manufacturing gas-mask charcoal, and at present is unable to purchase one-third that amount. This and the failure of the public to co-operate fully by saving and sending in this form of waste from the kitchen have made it necessary for the Chemical Warfare Headquarters here to renew its appeal.

Because of the lack of sufficient material, wood charcoal is now being mixed with shell charcoal for masks. The wood charcoal is not hard, and will settle, making it difficult for the wearer of a mask containing it to breathe, and it has not the absorptive qualities of the shell product.

The Government is making arrangements to secure the necessary shell in the Far East, but it will be months before the plan can be put into operation. The shell of all the cocoanuts grown in the West Indies and Central America, it is stated, if it could be obtained, would not supply more than one-third the necessity.

DRAFT MEN GO TO CAMP.

Bronx Sends First Contingent Since Influenza Outbreak.

Five hundred men from the Bronx, the first contingent of New York City selective draft soldiers to start for camp since the outbreak of Spanish influenza became serious, left for Fort Wright, Conn., yesterday morning. The men paraded through the principal streets of the Bronx yesterday morning and came to the Grand Central Terminal in automobiles.

An important conference was held in the office of Draft Director Conboy in the Hall of Records yesterday afternoon. Whether or not the conference concerned the future movement of draft troops from the New York district was not disclosed. The date of departure of the next New York contingent to start for camp has not been announced.

Last Day of Our Birthday Offering: Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

The special $27.50 price doesn't give you a true line on their worth—it is simply an invitation to see them.

And there are many fine opportunities at this price to make your attendance worth while—only, today is the *last day.*

$27.50

This is also your last chance to get a fine silky Velour Hat at $4.85, Black, Ivy Green, Seal Brown.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

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Two heights in a smart roll front style.

Ide COLLARS

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Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes

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Early Christmas Shopping is urged by the Government, and to accord with this suggestion we are now offering an unusually attractive assortment of Xmas Gift Books, Xmas Magazines, Xmas Cards, Novelties, etc., etc.

Inspection welcomed.

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Austria's peace conference note and the replies of the allied nations. Current History Magazine for October—25 cents at news stands.—Advt.

THE mushroom Army-and-Navy Outfitter has surrendered unconditionally and is fast de-mobilizing. Not I! My organization is keyed up to a tenser pitch than ever, because I know this delicate and difficult Branch of Tailoring from Artillery right up to Aviation and from Ensign to Entirety.

I charge you no more for a journeyman bench-tailored Uniform to your measure than you pay for "at cost"(?) ready-mades ground out of a factory, like nails and pails. Uniforms cut, tailored and trimmed from your own materials, if you wish. Ready-To-Step-Into Uniforms, if you can't wait.

U. S. Army Officers' Whipcords to measure $45.00
U. S. Navy Officers' Serges to measure $40.00
U. S. Army Officers' Overcoats to measure $40.00
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LOST AND FOUND.

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LOST—Liberty Bonds, Second Loan, $1,000 bond, No. 52843; two $50 bonds, Nos. 166043-166044; Third Loan, one $100 bond, No. 2606308; two $50 bonds, Nos. 6460251-6460252; five $50 bonds, Nos. 2231819-2231823, inclusive; liberal reward for their return; no questions asked. Write A 705 Times Downtown.

LOST—Oct. 23, probably in downtown district, a brilliant Mexican opal in the shape of a duck, set in narrow band of gold, about one inch in length, mounted as a clasp pin or brooch. Suitable reward and no questions asked upon return to Room 1228, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Gold and ribbon watch fob with blue clover design A. S. M. E. emblem, on 40th or 42d St., near 6th Av., on Oct. 22. Liberal reward for return to Fred S. Carver, 8 West 40th St., City.

LOST—Dark blue bead bag, 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, Oct. 25, Lord & Taylor negligee department, containing gold cigarette case marked W. F. C.; liberal reward; no questions asked. V. Evans, 7 West 56th St.

LOST—Thursday night, Liberty Theatre or on Broadway car to 124th St., gold strap wrist watch, inscription on back; valued as keepsake; liberal reward. Chopak. Phone Madison Square 6045.

LOST—Oval gold band amethyst brooch, Thursday night, between Fulton and Cohan-Harris Theatres; reward. Wank, 605 West 151st.

LOST—Bank book No. 647491, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—A beaded blue knitted silk purse, containing wrist watch, vanity and $5 or $6 in change. 46 Riverside Drive; reward.

LOST—Oct. 23, platinum bar pin, 31 diamonds; very liberal reward. Strauss, 324 West 84th St. Phone Schuyler 5420.

LOST—White fox scarf, between 40th St. and 6th Av., and 57th St. and Park Av.; reward. 48 East 57th.

LOST—Pocketbook, Thursday, Convent, Amsterdam Av., about 142d; wrist watch, keys. L 752 Times Downtown.

LOST—Hudson Seal cape, ermine collar; reward. Miss Amy Grant, 78 W. 55th.

LOST—At Hoboken, Thursday, bag containing money and pen; reward. K 241 Times.

LOST—Small bag, $25, keys, purse; reward. A. M., 134 West 15th St.

LOST—Wednesday, gold-spoked breastpin, diamond centre; reward. O 175 Times.

LOST—Gold bracelet, 3 diamonds. Phone Audubon 2350. Apt. 1C; reward.

$500 REWARD.

No questions asked; return diamond bar pin, about 4 or 5 inches long, lost Oct 13, while walking from Tenafly, N. J., to the Palisades. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$500 REWARD for return of diamond Marquis ring, solid stone, weight 8 karats, size half inch long, set in platinum; no questions asked. Billie Burke, New Amsterdam Theatre, 42d St.

A LIBERAL REWARD paid for return of or information regarding diamond bar pin set with sapphires, lost Tuesday, 22d inst. Address K 159 Times.

REWARD of $500, no questions asked, if returned to Hotel Algonquin, one pearl miniature watch and diamond necklace, lost Tuesday night.

$5 REWARD—Fancy gold chain bracelet, set with six garnets. F. Walter Lawrence, Inc., 527 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Belgian police dog, Short Hills, N. J.; no name on card. Mrs. A. L. Dickerman, Short Hills 411. Liberal reward.

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One automobile enables a nurse to make 40 visits to patients in a day where she could otherwise make only 15.

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You will make the tripling of this work possible if you lend the Brooklyn Chapter of the Red Cross your automobile for a half-day, a whole day, several days or a week. Kindly help us if you can.

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TO-DAY ON THE PREMISES
Following Real Estate and Personalty at Glen Cove Road and Oyster Bay Road, Jericho, L. I.

2 P. M.—ANTIQUES, OLD BROCADES, LAMPS, ORNAMENTS, NEW BEDROOM FURNITURE, VALUABLE PIECES OF OLD FURNITURE, SEVERAL PROM FORMER RESIDENCE OF MR. ALBERT STERNER, SEVERAL FROM COLLECTION OF MR. AMOS LAWRENCE OF BOSTON; OLD CHINESE RUGS, BRONZES, ETC.

3:30 P. M.—REAL ESTATE, CONSISTING OF MODERN, LARGE COLONIAL RESIDENCE AND ABOUT 31 ACRES, GARAGE, FARM BARN, ON GLEN COVE ROAD, NEAR OYSTER BAY ROAD. ALSO 10 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED LAND ADJOINING FOREGOING. ALSO 7 ACRES AND SMALL COTTAGE ON BROOKVILLE ROAD NEAR ABOVE. VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND JEWELRY.

MR. SHERIDAN WILL PERSONALLY CONDUCT THE SALE OF ALL PROPERTY DESCRIBED ABOVE.

11:30 A. M., ALBERT CHESHIRE & SONS WILL SELL 2 HUNTERS, 4 POLO PONIES AND FARM TEAM.

ALSO THE FREAKNESS FARM REGISTERED GUERNSEYS.
OPEN TO INSPECTION. REFRESHMENTS SERVED 12 TO 2.
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